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VOLUME XL.

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President Hayes Has His Say About the Deputy-Marshals Bill,

And Says It in the Form of a Very Vigorous Veto Message.

He Dissects the Nullification Scheme in a Masterly Manner,

And in Extremely Forcible and Pointed Terms Insists that This Is a Nation.

Cogent Reasons Why Bayard's Bantling Ought to Be Snuffed Out.

The Senate Passes All the Appropriation Bills Early in the Afternoon.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Ben Holladay to Put Through a \$500,000 Claim.

Little of Interest in the House Yesterday-Notes and News.

VETO.

THE MARSHALS BILL.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—President Hayes
ent the following veto message to the Senate

titled, An act regulating the pay and appoint-ment of Deputy Marshals, I am constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my ob-

bill before me are contained in the following sections of the Revised Statutes; "SEC. 2,021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inbe chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, the Marshal for the district in which the city or town
is situated shall, on application in writing of at least two citizens residing in
such city or town, appoint special Deputy
Marshals whose duty it shall be, when required
thereto, to aid and assist the Supervisors of
Election in the verification of any list of persons
who may have registered or voted, to attend in
each election district of voting precincts at the
times and places when and where registrations
may by law be scrutinized and names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and
also attend at all times for holding elections
the poils in such district or precinct.
"SEC. 2,022 The Marshal and his general
Deputies shall keep the peace and support and
protect the Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such
places of registration and at such polls, prevent
fraudulent registration and and fraudulent voting
thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the
part of any officer of election, and
at the places of registration, or polling-place.

thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and at the place of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts or offers to commit, acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense spainst the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense committed in the presence of the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, or of the Supervisors of Election, or either of them; and for the purpose of arrest or preservation of the peace the Supervisors of Election shall, in the absence of the Marshal's Deputies, or if required to assist such Deputies, have the same duties and powers as Deputig Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

"SEC. 2.023. Whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a Commissioner, Judge, or Court of the United States for the examination of the offenses alleged, and such Commissioner, Judge, or Court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in the case of crime against the United States.

"SEC. 2.024. The Marshal or bis general Depu-

ized by law in the case of crime against the United States.

"SEC. 2.024. The Marshal or bis general Deputies, or such special Deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him in writing, and under his band and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall by violence, threats, or menaces be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the Marshal or his general or special Deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid bystanders or a posse comitatus of his district.

Marshal or his general or special Deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them is, empowered to summon and call to his aid bystanders or a posse comitatus of his district.

"SEC.2.028. No person shall be appointed a Supervisor of Election or Deputy Marshal under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

"SEC. 5.221. If any person be appointed Supervisor of a section or Special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of the title, "The Elective Pranchises," and has taken an oath of office as such Supervisor of Election, or such Special Deputy Marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office, with lose of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than \$200 and not more than \$300 or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

"SEC. 5.522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power, or process of any State, Territory, or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribes, solicitations, or otherwise interferes with or prevents Supervisors of Elections, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special Deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or who he are such polis of election, or ful and free access and egrees to and from any such place of registration or poli of election, or to and from any such place of registration or poli of election, or to and from any such place of registration or hall be punished by imprisonment not more than the sul

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

elections, and for securing the purity thereof and the rights of citizens to vote thereat peaceably and without molestation. It must be conceded to be a most important power and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history and of the violence, fraud, corruption, and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily to conceived that the exertion of power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

"The greatest difficulty in coming to a just conclusion arises from mistaken notions with regard to the relations which subsist between the State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that

regard to the relations which subsist between the State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that

A NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

has been adopted in this country, establishing a real Government therein, and which, moreover, is, or should be, as dear to every American citizen as his State Government is. Whenever the true conception of the nature of this Government is once conceded, no real difficulty will arise in the just in expretation of its power. But if we allow ours lives to regard it as a hostile organization opposed to the proper sovereignty and dignity of the State Governments we shall continue to be vexed with difficultile as to jurisdiction and authority. No greater jealousy is required to be exercised towards the Government in reference to the preservation of our liberties than is proper to be exercised towards the Government in reference to the preservation of our liberties than is proper to be exercised towards the State Governments. Its powers are limited in number and clearly defined, and its action within the scope of those power is restrained by a sufficiently rigid bill of sights for the protection of its citizens from oppression. The true interests of the people of the country require that both National and Stafe (overnments should be allowed without jealous interference on either side to exercise all the powers which respectively belong to them according to a fair and practical construction of the Constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But, in endeavoring to vindicate one, we should not allow our zeal to mullify or impair the other.

"The true doctrine as we conceive, is this: that while States have not been granted to the jurisdiction and constitutional laws of the interer, as we have already said,

THE SUPPLEME LAW OF THE LAND, and when they conflict with the laws of States they are of paramount authority and obligation.

ter are, as we have already said,

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND,
and when they conflict with the laws of States
they are of paramount authority and obligation.
This is the fundamental principle on which the
authority of the Constitution is based, and,
unless if beconceded in practice as well as theory, the fabric of our institutions, as it was contempiated by its founders, cannot stand. The
questions involved have respect not more to the
authonomy and existence of the United States as
the Government to which every American citizen may look for security and protection in
every part of the land.

"Why do we have Marshals at all if they cannot
lay hands on persons and things in the performance of their proper duties? What functions
can they perform if they cannot use force? In
executing the process of courts, must they call
on the nearest Constable for protection? Must
they rely on him to use requisite compulsion
and to keep the peace while they are soliciting
and entreating the parties and bystanders to allow the law to take its course? This is the necessary consequence of the positions assumed.
If we indulge in such impracticable views as
these, and keep on "refluing and rerefining, we
shall drive the National Government out of the
United States and delegate it to the District of
Columbia, origerhaps to some foreign soil. We
shall bring it back to a condition of greater
helplesness than that of the old confederation.

The argument is based on the

of the nature and power of the National Government. It must execute its powers, or it is no Government. It must execute its powers, or it is no Government. It must execute its powers, or it is no Government. It must execute on land as well as on the sea, on things as well as on persons, and to do this it must necessarily have the power to command obedience, preserve order, and keep the peace, and no person or power in this land has the right to resist or question its authority so long as it keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction."

I have deemed it fitting and proper to quote thus largely from an important and elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court, because the bill before me proceeds upon a construction of the Constitution as to the powers of the National Government, which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

Under the sections of the present law above quoted, officers of the United States are authorized, and it is their duty, in case of Congressional elections, to keep the peace at the polis and places of registration, to arrest immediately any person who is guilty of crime against the United States Election laws, and to protect all officers of election in the performance of their duties, and, whenever an arrest is made, to

STRAINED AND IMPRACTICABLE VIEW

United States Election laws, and to protect all officers of election in the performance of their duties, and, whenever an arrest is made, to bring the person so arrested before a Commissioner, Judge, or Court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him. Such special Deputy Marshals as are specially empowered thereto by the Marshals in writing, empowered thereto by the Marshals in writing, effectively resisted may call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus." It is made a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment to hinder, assault, or otherwise interfere with a Marshal or his special Deputies, or to threaten or to attempt to do so. If any person appointed such special Deputy Marshal has taken the oath of office and thereafter neglects or refuses to fully discharge the duties of such office, he is punishable not only by removal from office, but by fine and imprisonment. The functions of special Deputy Marshals non-provided for by law, being executive, they are placed under the authority of the well-known chief executive officer of the Courts of the United States. They are in fact not merely in name the deputies of the Marshal, but he and his bondsmen are responsible for them. A civil force for the execution of the law is thus instituted in accordance with long-established and familiar usage, which is simple, effective, and

UNDER A RESPONSIBLE HEAD. The necessity for the possession of these powers by appropriate officers will not be called in question by intelligent citizens who appreciate the importance of a peaceful, orderly, and lawful election. Similar powers are conferred and exercised under the State laws with respect to State elections. The executive officers of the United States under the existing laws have no other or greater power to supervise and control the conduct of Congressional elections than the State executive officers exercise in regard to State elections. State executive officers exercise in Page 18 State elections.

The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for special Deputy-Marshals of the existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to the law, and who lack the power, responsibility, and protection which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as ex-

essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers.

THE BILL

under consideration is as follows:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the pav of all Deputy Marshals for services in reference to any election shall be \$5 for each day of actual service, and no more.

"Src. 2. That all Deputy Marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such Marshals are to perform their duties in each year, and the Judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby authorized to open their respective ourts at any time for that purpose, and in case the Circuit Courts shall not be open for that purpose for at least ten days prior to registration. If there be one, or if no registration be required, then at least ten days before the election, the Judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such Leputy Marshals, who shall be appointed by said District Courts, and the officers so appointed shall be in equal numbers from the different political parties, and shall be well-known citizens of good moral character, and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; provided, that Marshals of the United States for whom Deputies shall be appointed by the Court under this act shall not be liable for any of the acts of such Deputy, Marshals, so as to invest the proposed beputy Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy, Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy, Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy, Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy Marshals, so as to in

are not held by similar responsibilities to the criminal law,

DO NOT POSSESS THE SAME POWERS,
and are not similarly protected unless it is expressly so provided by legislation. The so-called Deputy Marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head. The Marshal can neither appoint or remove them. He cannot control them, and he is not responsible for them. They will have no authority to call to their aid if resisted the posse comitatus. They are protected by no criminal statutes in the performance of thoir auties. An assault upon one of these Deputies with intent to prevent a lawful election will be no more than an ordinary assault upon any other citizen. They cannot keep the peace. They cannot make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. What powers they have are confined to the precincts for which they are appointed the Deputy Marshals of this bill cannot keep the peace, make arrests, nold prisoners, take prisoners before a premar tribunal for hearing, nor perform

any other duty. No oaths of office are required of them, and they

GIVE NO BOND.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The closing day of a Congress is generally noted for great bustle and confusion, and often for exciting scenes. The day session of the Senate to-day, however, dents, and it was not till evening drew near, and the struggle over the Holladay claim began, that there were any indications that the exciting there were any indications that the exciting passages of a closing day might be witnessed. The Eight-Hour law, upon which Hendrick B. Wright made his droll speech in the House the other day, was tabled, notwith-standing Gen. Logan asked its immediate con-sideration. Davis, of West Virginia, sought to avoid the issue to refer it to the Judiciary Com-mittee and the whole spheet was laid on the avoid the isspe to refer it to the Judiciary com-mittee, and the whole subject was laid on the table for this session. There was an attempt to reintroduce the subject of the Electoral count by concurrent resolution posted by Morgan, whose scheme in the House has been postponed until December, deciaring in effect that under the Constitution the President of the Senate is not invested with the right to count the Electoral votes, but this resolution went over or Republican objection. Later on Senator Cork-Republican objection. Later on Senator Conk-ling was very earnest in his efforts

the duty on bariey and malt 25 cents considered but as the Democrats had proposed amend

Davis, of West Virginia, made a long speech Davis, of West Virginia, made a long speech on the subject of his Treasury investigation. Some two years have been spent on this, more than \$20,000 expended, and all the Committee has been able to report, in substance, is the fact that there are some apparent discrepancies as to the amount of the funded debt, and that on some of the ledgers and other books of the Government there are blots and scratches. Senator Davis declined, however, to express an opinion as to the belief that there had been any wrong-doing by any Government official, and he did not even charge that a single dollar had been corruptly appropriated or disbursed.

SENATOR DAWES, SENATOR DAWES,

corruptly appropriated or disbursed.

SENATOR DAWES,
a member of the Committee, made a vigorous and scathing reply to Davis, and showed how unfair and partisan it was to throw out insinuations that there was maladministration in the Treasury, and yet to refuse to express an opinion affirmatively to that effect. Mr. Dawes showed very conclusively that the Democrats, after two years' investigation and an expenditure of \$20,000, had been unable to find that a single dollar of the \$1,300,000 passed over the Treasury counters had been misappropriated of used by the Republican Administration.

The day session closed with desperate attempts on the part of the friends of Ben Hollady to pass his claim for some \$50,000 on account of some old mail-contracts. Hollady had his friends well in hand, and for two or three hours always had a majority on preliminary motions, but he was finally defeated by one vote, and a motion to go into executive session prevailed. The fact that the veto of the Deputy-Marshal bill lay unopened upon the Vice-President's table become known about 6 o'clock, when the executive session was ordered. In the course of the afternoon Senator Hoar, in speaking of the Mexican Pension bill, showed very clearly that the Democratic managers of that bill were responsible for its failure, inasmuch as they could have passed unanimously through the Senate in ten minutes a bill giving pensions to the Mexican veterans should be placed on an equal footing with Union pensioners of the late War.

THE SENATE WAS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION for nearly three hours this evening, and dis-

THE SENATE WAS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

ers of the late war.

THE SENATE WAS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION
for nearly three hours this evening, and disposed of a large number of nominations. When the Senate again went into open session a motion was made to adjourn, but this was withdrawn, and the Chair was about to lay before the Senate the veto message, when, on motion of Mr. Garland, the message was laid on the table and ordered printed. This was done without division, and excited no remark except from Mr. Conkling, who simply said, "That is a respectful way in which to treat a message from the President."

Two more hours were occupied in passing bills on the private calendar, and then, after an attempt or two to adjourned until 9 o'cleck to-morrow. From the temper of the Senate, as expressed in remarks by Conkling, Thurman, and others, there will be no routine business beyond reading the journal to-morrow, and no attempt to pass bills which have not been carefully considered in committees during the session. Mr. Conkling deprecated the usual mode of rushing bills through in the last hours of the session, and hoped nothing of the kind would be done to-morrow. In this view Senator Thurman heartily conclured.

THE HOUSE.

READY TO ADJOURN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The House, with commendable industry, managed to finish the little work remaining to be done to-day without as much filibustering as was expected.

the little work remaining to be done to-day without as much filloustering as was expected. The conference reports on all the unfinished appropriation bills were agreed to by 2 o'clock, and the rest of the afternoon was devoted to a contest between the men who had jobs they wanted to reach on the Speaker's table, and the men who were determined they should not. Running through the whole day was the motion of Mr. McLane, which is still pending, to suspend the rules and pass the Carlisie Sugar bill.

There will be a two hours' session to-morrow from 10 o'clock till noon, when it is expected the two Houses will adjourn sine die. The Sugar bill, which still is pending, will probably be made to occupy those two hours. There was some spicy debate in the House to-day over the Sugar bill, when Frye and Conger had a sharp tilt that at one time looked serious, and which afforded a good deal of amusement to the Democrata. Frye had been voting for the bill, while Conger had led the filibusters. During one of the numerous attempts to get a vote, Conger,

WHO STOOD CYNICALLY WATCHING the members go between the teilers, remarked that the bill was designed to protect foreign labor and to destroy American labor. Frye became indignant at this. "I simply want to say there is not a word of truth in that statement. I am a tariff man, and I am for the bill." Conger, in great excitement, swaying his arms like a windomili, shouted: "Your remarks are scandalous, unworthy of you or any other gentleman." Frye, who by this time was quite angry, raised his voice, and answered: "They are in reply to the remark made by you,

Pennsylvania member moved to expunye the whole colloquy as being disorderly, but this was objected to. Both these gentlemen are members of the Ways and Means Committee, and both are Protectionists, and both have voted ugainst almost every proposed tariff change hat had been brought before that Committee luring the summer.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CORBIN'S PROMOTION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Among the important nominations to the Senate late this aft-General, with the rank of Major. Mr. Corbin is one of the best known young officers in the service, served all through the War and many years on the Mexican border, and became well known in Washington as the Millians.

CAN'T HELP THEMSELVES.

CAN'T HELP THEMSELVES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Mr. Pendleton, Chairman of the Census Committee, to-day submitted a report on the President's reply to the resolution of inquiry concerning the recent removals of two Census Supervisors and filling the vacancies thus created without "the advice and consent of the Senate." The President's reply justified these removals and appointments by citing the twenty-third section of the Census act of March 3, 1879, which reads as follows:

"The Superintendent of the Census with the consent of the President, may at any time remove any Supervisor of Census and fill any vacancy thereby caused or otherwise occurring."

Senator Pendleton's report, submitted in behalf of the Census Committee, after narrating the admitted facts in the case, says: "Your Committee feels no hesitation in reaching the conclusion that the true interpretation of Sec. 25 of the act of March 23, 1879, requires that the powers of removal and appointment of Supervisors confided by that section to the Superingers.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day. Most of the session was devoted to minor appointments, to be acted upon before the adjournment of Congress. Sectary Evarts laid before the Cabinet the affidavits of the Captain and crew of the schooner Ethel A. Merritt, of Philadelphia, which was recently fired upon by a Spanish war vessel. The statements corroborated the account heretofore published in the general press dispatches. It was decided that an explanation be demanded from the Spanish Government, and Secretary Evarts will proceed to obtain the same immediations.

The Senate confirmed Augustus Ash, United States Marshal for Nevada: John Sherman, Jr., United States Marshal for New Mexico: Valentine Dell, United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas: Davis Willson, Register of the Land Office, Boseman, Montana.
Postmasters—Abner Usteck, Mount Gliead, O.; William A. Stanford, Fiorence, Kas.; John R. Wright, McPherson, Kas. REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the nomination of John Nazro, Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—The bill reliev-ing James Monroe Huskel from the operation of Sec. 1.218 Revised Statutes, which pro appointment in the army of ex-Confederal was passed by a party vote, the amendm adopted in the former debate repealing the stat-ute having been withdrawn. Mr. Morgan submitted a concurrent resolution that the President of the Senate is not invested by the Constitution of the United States with

the right to count the votes of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States so as to determine what votes shall be received and counted, or what votes shall be rejected. He asked present consideration, but Mr. Ingalls objected, and the resolution went over. Mr. Conkling asked what action was to be had on the bill making the duty on barley-mait 25

cents per bushel, and asked Mr. Beck, of the Finance Committee, what was proposed to be Finance Committee, what was proposed to be done about it.

Mr. Beck said the bill was up yesterday, and he offered an amendment reducing to not over 60 per cent ad valorem the duties on a large number of articles. He had no objection to the bill being taken up again, but should insist upon his amendment being considered.

Mr. Wallace, in charge of the bill, said it would be impossible to discuss the amendments offered by Messrs. Beck and White (the latter being the Carlisle Sugar bill) in the few hours remaining of this session.

The House bill authorizing the sale of real es-

be impossible to discuss the amendments offered by Messrs. Beck and White (the latter being the Carlisie Sugar bill) in the few hours remaining of this session.

The House bill authorizing the sale of real estate belonging to the United States, and vesting the title to certain other lands in Vincennes, Ind., passed.

The House bill granting a pension to Della Benner, widow of Hiram H. Benner, Eighteenth Infantry, passed. Benner became famous for heroism during the yellow-fever epidemic.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was submitted by Mr. Beck, who explained it. The House generally agrees to the Senate amendments increasing the appropriations for public buildings. The appropriation for a lighthouse at Standard Rock, Lake Superior, was stricken out. The appropriation for buoys on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers was compromised at \$40,000. The appropriation for furniture for the new building at Chicago is compromised at \$40,000.

In the appropriation for the National Board of Health the principal point of difference is compromised at about \$100,000.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Conkling announced, if an opportunity offers, he will indive to take up the bill fixing the duty on malt.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill and asked unanimous consent to have it immediately considered, constituting a joint commission of three—one to be appointed on the part of the United States by the President, one by the President of France, and one by the Emperor of Brazil—for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States and France against each other respectively, thus carrying into effect the convention between the two countries signed at Washington Jan. 15, 1860. The bill was read three times by unanimous consent and passed.

Mr. Davis (West Virginia) proceeded to speak upon the report of the Select Committee on the Treasury books and accounts. He said it was of some importance that both the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the speeches by him prior to the appointment of

and at 5:25 the Senate went into executive session.

The doors reopened at 8:50.

The President pro tem laid before the Senate the House bill providing for a joint commission to consider the French claims. (The text is the same as that of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Eaton to-day and passed.)

The bill was passed.

Mr. Hoar moved to adjourn.

The President pro tem said there was a message from the President on his table.

Mr. Hoar said it could be read in the morning.

Mr. Conkling asked if it was a voto message,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

when order had been restored, the question recurred on seconding the demand for the suspension of the rules and the passage of the Carlisie bill. and again no quorum voted.

Pending the call of the House, Mr. Cobb submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the General Dendency bill, and, after a short debate, it was agreed to.

The conference report on the bill establishing titles in Hot Springs, Ark., was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon the Sugar bill, and again no quorum voted.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, stating that he had tendered his resignation as a member of Congress, to take effect on the list of October. Laid on the table.

Mr. Atkins, under instructions from the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a bill to constitute a joint Commission for carrying into effect the convention concluded between the United States and the French Republic for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of either country against the other, and signed at Washington on the 15th of January, 1881, and making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the payment of salaries, etc. The bill was passed, the Senate bill of the same import having been sent to the Committee of the Whole, on the ground that is was not competent for the Senate to originate such a bill.

A motion to adjourn was here interposed, and immediately the House was in great confu and owing to the fact that nearly every membe sion, on his feet clamoring for recognition. It was however, were fortunate inobtaining the up Few, mous consent needed, and those who dynamicharge merely of some resolution relaid had the pay of House employés. The motive to adjourn was withdrawn, and the House tion to long wrangie, took a recess until to-m . After a 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAPH WAR.

1868. These laws gave full authority for the operation by independent telegraph companies of charter telegraph privileges of railroad companies. The act of 1864 relative to the United States Telegraph Company was in parl materis with the act of 1862, and applied to the successors and assigns of that Company. The Western Union was the successor and assignee of the United States Telegraph Company. The contract in controversy was then considered and its provisions shown not to be susceptible of the charge of illegality. The doctrine of ultra vires was also stated, and it was contended that, while courts of equity would not enforce specific affirmative covenants, yet they would imply a negative covenant, and thus compel to do justice.

Judge Beckwith severely characterized the proceedings of the telegraph Black Friday of Feb. 21 last, and asked the Court to show that, so far as the State of Kanasa was concerned, and that justice would be done.

After brief replies by Judge Usher, of Lawrence, and Mr. Everst, of Atchison, the Court took the case under advisement. Leave was granted to the Western Union Telegraph Company to file a cross-bill and answer in place of those on file in the Central Brance Union Paofife Railway case, and, after agreement, a demurrer in the case of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company was taken under advisement.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH

INGTON, D. C., June 16—1 a. m.—Indica For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley stat or rising barometer and temperature, no winds, clearing weather, possibly occasions rains.

For the Lake region rising followed by stationary or higher temperature, northerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys stationary or rising barometer, northerly veering to easterly winds in former and easterly veering to southerly in latter district, warmer cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18.

Time. | Bor. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | Weather | B'n. 6:18a, m. 29.540 62 100 N. 11 14. rain, a. m. 29.548 63 46 N. 11 Cloudy, 9 10:18a m. 29.627 53 100 N. 11 Cloudy, 9 2 p. m. 29.627 53 100 N. 11 Cloudy, 9 p. m. 29.65 50 75 N.E. 14 Clour, 9 p. m. 30.68 66 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N. 10 Clour, 9 0 10:18 p. m. 30.68 81 N.

THE CHAIRMEN.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

Tilden at Last Shows His Hand on the Presidential Candidacy.

And Makes a Direct Appeal to Delegates to Nominate Him.

His Plea Based on the Outcome of the Canvass of 1876.

What He Wants Now, He Says, Is a Vindication at the Polls.

At Least He Is Presumed to Be the Father of the Appeal.

Tilden Selects Henry D. Payne. of Ohio, for the Second Place.

Gov. Seymour Publicly Announces that He Is Too Old to Be . Nominated.

TILDEN'S HAND.

HE SHOWS IT AT LAST.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 15.—There has been any nt of talk about Tilden's having withdrawn ed parties have repeatedly declared him out o ce. How far he is out of it, and how much he neans to withdraw, may be judged from the ceal given below. There was a conferen minent Democrats from different parts of the ountry, and the Sage's decision as to his of action was made known at for one thing, an appeal to ncinnati delegates was presented as forth Mr. Tilden's views. The Times all print that appeal to-morrow morning. It ears throughout the evidences of its author-ip. There is only one Democrat who could ship. There is only one Democrat who could have written it, and it may therefore be accepted as Tilden's personal card to the delegates, showing them exactly what he expects. It has already been sent out on its private mission,

positions for the consideration of delegates e Democratic National Convention. st.—Did the people elect Samuel J. Tilden dent of the United States in 1876? and—Is he not to-day the de jure President?

Third—Have not he and the people by whom he was elected been defrauded of the rightful constitutional possession of office by a conspiracy condocted and consummated under the forms of a law constituting a so-called Electoral Commission?

Commission?
Fourth—Has not the House of Representatives lenounced the fraud and put on record the fact that Samuel J. Tilden is the constitutionally-elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic?
Fifth—If Samuel J. Tilden was elected by a majority of the popular vote in 1878, can a

circumstances?
The man who took 'the place to which Tilden was elected is a Republican. IS THERE A DEMOCRAT

SEYMOUR.

WILL HE DECLINE?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

STRACUSE, N. Y., June 15.—The eyes of the Democracy are turned toward ex-Gov. Horatio Beymour. The old statesman spent an hour in the city this afternoon. He was on his way to Aurora, where he is to deliver an address at the sommencement of Wells College for young radies to-morrow. During the stay between trains he was visited at the railway depot by several friends, among the number Milton H. trains he was visited at the railway depot by several friends, among the number Milton H. Northup, editor of the Courier. Addressing Mr. Northup with reference to the fact that the Courier had been booming for him, he said, in a jocular tone: "You people up here are getting me into a scrape. Why can't you let an old man alone? You have no idea how prostrated 1 am." This remark excited a smile, as the Governor appeared the perfect picture of health. Tall and erect as a sapling, with clear eye, he showed no mental or physical decay. His years were lightly borne, and many a man of five decades would have

been proud of his vigor. Gov. Seymour continued:

"I AM TOO OLD

to reënter politics."

"Why." exclaimed one of the company, "you are only four years older than Mr. Tilden, and look ten years younger, while you are thrice as vigorous. Besides, he does not consider his age an impediment to his candidacy."

"He is too old, too," was Gov. Seymour's reply; "we are both too old."

A gentleman forming one of the coterie said:
"No man has a right to seek a nomination for President, nor, when nominated, to decline."
To this Gov. Seymour made no reply. Instead, he bowed a partial assent. Andrew H. Green, a brother of John A. Green, who nominated Gov. Seymour for President at Tammany Hall in 186s, was a member of the party who met Gov. Seymour at the depot. During the conversation Gov. Seymour did not say he would accept. During the Cincinntit Convention Gov. Seymour will be absent from Utica on business, as he expressed it, at a little village asmed Olean in the southeastern part of the State.

that his object in seeking that piace is to avoid the perplexities that would naturally attend his residence at his home at Deerfield during that period. At Olean he will be out of feach of selegraph inquiries, and will not be importuned on different questions by overanxious friends. That Gov. Seymour's name will be presented at Cincinnati seems certain with the Democratz in this section. Seymour is the slogan, and the Hon. William Cruger and the Hon. George F. Comstock; two eminent jurists, will go to Cincinnati with the one object of furthering Mr. Beymour's candidacy. Neither of the gentlemen are delegates.

t that he really positively declines to be a diddete at Cincinnati. A letter has been reved here from a friend stating that Seymour uself supervised the recent interview in the be said that he did not think that it was

ual for a person to accept the candidacy, ealth was not equal to the duties of the o

HIS ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15 .- Gen. Garfiel rrived here this morning and took rooms at the diggs House, as his own house was closed for the summer before the Chicago Convention. The Republican nominee held a grand levee all dur-ing the day, his parlor being thronged with Congressmen, Cabinet officers, and other nota-bles. One of the most cordial in his greetings to

CINCINNATI. THE TICKET ARRANGEMENTS FOR T

CINCINNATI, O., June 15 -At a meeting of the press representatives appointed by the local Committee in charge of the arrangements for the National Democratic Convention, it was decided that only legitimate representatives of cided that only legitimate representatives of the daily press, properly scoredited, will be pro-vided with seats in the Convention. These upon arrival will register at No. 200 West Fourth street. Representatives of the weekly press must look to their delegates for tickets. None but actual telegraphic correspondents for the daily press will be admitted to the press plat-form. Seats will be assigned and tickets deliv-ered as fast as the Committee can do the work after the registry is made.

CHICAGO.

THE SECOND WARD.

A meeting of Second Ward Republicans for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. Garneld was held at Olivet Chapel, on Fourth avenue, yesterday evening. Owing to a misun-derstanding the attendance was not nearly as large as had been anticipated.

The meeting was callen to order by Mr. William Baker, who amnounced that its intention was to ratify the nomination of James A. Gar

On motion, Mr. William Landey was cailed to the chair. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs, William Baker, R. C. War-ring, R. Jones, D. D. Dawsey, and William John-

Mr. Houser said that like, the majority of his people, he felt like ratifying the choice of the Republican National Convention, which had selected a man upon whom the entire country could concentrate,—a man without a blemish. It became every citizen of the United States to come to the front at this election, for want of success this fall would be fatal to the Republican party. The Democratic party were greedy from long abstinence, and the country should not be allowed to fall into its clutches. The idea that the South was going to help the Republican party this fall was a mistake. Many of the colored Southern Republicans had told him that the Republicans of the South could do little or nothing towards electing the nominee of the party. In this respect Mr. Garfield was certainly as strong a man as any put forward in the Convention, and if the Republicans of the North only came out and voted, his election would be secured.

Mr. William Grigsley thought that Mr. Garfield would prove a stronger candidate than any of those who were first put forward in the Convention. He was a man above repreach, and he hoped that the ratification by the meeting would be followed by their beginning to work together to secure the election of the nomlinee.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of an adjournment of the meeting to next Monday evening at the same place on account Mr. Houser said that like, the majority of his

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of an adjournment of the meeting to next Monday evening at the same place on account of the small size of the audience, the insufscient nature of the notice having had the effect of preventing the expected large attendance.

Mr. Paul Jones read the names of a number of young men of the ward who had combined to form a Young Men's Gardeid Club, and who are to meet Friday evening, at a place to be designated later on, for the purpose of perfecting their organization.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to call, about fifty Republicans of the Seventh Ward met last evening at Kroll's saloon, corner of Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street, tor the purpose of forming a Garfield and Arthur Club. Miles Kehoe was called to the chair. In accordance with a resolution providing for the formation of a central club, the Chair appointed Messrs. C. W. Woodman, George Kroll, Darwin Ruger, E. A. Joyts, and Ernest Stearns to attend a meeting of committees appointed from the various wards which will be held Tuesday evening, June 28, at the will be held Tuesday evening, June 29, at the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening, June 25, at the corner of Union and Liberty streets.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Auxiliary Republican Club was heid last night at No. 689 Fulton street, W. G. Reid in the chair. The Committee on By-Laws submitted their report, which was adopted. The Club now numbers forty-eight members, twelve of whom are new ones admitted last night-eight of them being just 21. Another meeting will take place Tuesday night for the election of officers. The spirit manifested by this Club and by the young men of the ward generally is admirable, and it is expected that it will be one of the chief instrumentalities of securing a full turn-out of Republicans at the polls in November.

mentalities of securing a full turn-out of Republicians at the polls in November.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 35 Clybourn avenue to ratify the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President.

Louis Schaffner said that with his whole heart he supported the nominations of Gen. Gartield for President and Gen. Arthur for Vice-President. From now until November he would give his whole time and energy to the work. The most active work was necessary to secure success. Not since the Warhad there been a more critical time. They must show that they were determined to maintain the blessings secured by the labors of the Republican party. The Convention could hardly have done better. Mr. Garfield was unusually well fitted for the high office. He is a statesman, scholar, and honest man. The howlings of the Democrats must not be heeded.

On motion of Henry Severin, the following was adopted:

Resolved. That we ratify the nomination by the

On motion of Henry Severin, the following was adopted:

Resolved. That we ratify the nomination by the Convention of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Chester A. Arthur, and we pledge our most hearty support and best energy to insure their election to the offices to which they have been respectively nominated.

Col. Stimming spoke very enthusiastically of the nominations, and said they were such as every Republican, whether stalwart or liberal, could conscientiously support. Upon the success of the Republican party depended the prosperity of the country, and every effort should be put forth to perpetuate the party which had already accomplished such glorious results.

Aid, limboff and Henry Zimpel also spoke enthusiastically of the excellent work done by the Convention and the bright prospects of Republican success in November.

The Central Republican Executive Committee.

thusiastically of the excellent work done by the Convention and the bright prospects of Republican success in November.

The Central Republican Executive Committee of French citizens of this city met last evening in Club-Room 4 of of the Grand Pacific for the purpose of organizing a Central Garfield Club, and also to arrange for the formation of French Republican Clubs in and throughout the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indians, in which States there are over 15,000 French Republican voters. There was quite a large outside attendance.

Justice Demars called the meeting to order, and said that they had an exceedingly pleasant task before them. He briefly reviewed the career of Gen. Garfield, and said that the people found in him a true statesman and a man who had arisen from the people. A laborer, a sailor, a student, a teacher, a Representative, a statesman,—in all positions he had been true to his calling.

The following organization was effected: President, Sustave Demars; Vice-Presidents, John A. Bell, Joseph Barbier, Charles Huot; Secretaries, Maxim Valiquette and Henry Wright: Corresponding Secretary, Hippolyte Davoust; Secretary-at-Large for the Northwestern States, George Villeroy, editor Courier de L'llimois; Treasurer, Damas Haile.

The object of having a Secretary-at-Large is to open correspondence throughout the Northwest, and to spread French Republican literature. Speeches were made by Measrs G. Davoust, John A. Bell, Mons. Wight, T. E. Guerolt, and others, after which the meeting adjourned subject to call.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club beld a meeting Monday evening. The Committee on Political Action were instructed to secure a suitable hall or room to be used as a Garfield and Arthur campaign headquarters. All Republicans in the Town of Lake are invited to join the Club by enrolling their names. The Club heartily support the nominations, and will commence active work for the campaign immediately. The Club adjourned for one week, when the Committee will report the pla

THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE "ILLINOIS STAATS-ZETTUNG"

condemns the present mode of selecting the party-representation in the Republican National Convention. It maintains that there should be no representation admitted to that Convention and be entitled to vote therein excepting from those States which cast the majorities for the party and who actually do the "electing." It concludes its leader on the subject as follows: "A really just representation of the party in a National Convention called for the purpose of mominating a Presidential candidate would only be that by which the selection of a candidate is referred to those States only

which must eventually elect him by their majorities. As those States do the electing they are pertainly supposed those states that cannot a the minority in the minority and the majority of the minority and the party is far a helpies minority, or 'roten benoughs,' to force an obnoxious candidate upon the majority. The National Convection of a party should be composed of delegates from those States only in which the party has a clear majority, or where the minority could by proper exertions be raised to a majority. The States could be classed for this purpose in two different ways: First, every State in which since the last four (or more) years the party gained at least one victory; or, second, every State in which the party cans at least 40 per cent of all the votes polled shall be entitled to so many votes in National Convention as the State casts Electoral votes for President. Those States, however, that are hopolesly lost to the party and all the Territories, including the District of Columbia, may send their delegates, who will be entitled to admission under the same rules and regulations as govern the admission of Delegates from the Territories to the Lower House of Congress. In this manager we arrive at a party representation, which would stand in equitable proportion the Territories to the Lower House of Courres In this manager we arrive at a party represent tion, which would stand in equitable proportic to the party's strength to elect a candidat Thus a candidate would be selected by the power or strength in the party which has elect him. Party representation, as now vogue, is nothing more or less than a humbult would not be tolerated any longer if we one only would clearly and logically draw the difference between National representation and parrepresentation.

takes the New York Staats-Zeitung (Dem.) to task in the following capital manner: "All what the Democracy is digging up out of the bowels of the past to injure Garfield is nothing what the Democracy is digging up out of the bowels of the past to injure Garfield is nothing but election-swindle to cover up the sins and to make at least tolerable the position of the Democratic candidate to come. Men totally free from faults and absolutely pure are very few and far between in this country. Even it such rare aves were to be found in Democratic ranks, we could rest assured that the Presidential honors would never be conferred by the Democracy upon such ideal citizens. Democracy is, judging from its whole composition, not a party of the future. Its great men are not men of the future, but political Peter Funks, and against such adversaries farfield stands there like a giant. He is a man of high intellectuality a man and statesman of deepeat thought, and at the same time a strict party-man, who never loses sight of all higher aims, which must be attained by his party, even at the risk of colliding temporarily with the opinion prevailing among the majority of his party-associates. Garfield is a man who cannot be pushed, but who is possessed of such mental superiority, energy, and force that he pushes the party. Such a man is needed at the helm of the Ship of State, and the party that is fortunate enough to call him its own may really be proud. Forward!"

THE BALTIMORE "WECKER" (Rep.) says editorially: "Grant is defeated; the Bosses are dead. In this fight the true Repub-licans based their hopes and opposition upon the millions of German citizens in the They are now leaning upon them for support For this they shall not look in vain listened to our wishes and complied with our requests; they shall hear from us in return during the campaign, and on the day of contest. In Garrield we have a leader of, whom we can be proud. His past is spotless, his name is pure. As a defender of his country on the field of honor and as a legislator in the bulls of the Cantrol be is coughly great. As the As a defender of his country on the field of honor and as a legislator in the halls of the Capitol he is equally great. As the leader of our party in the Lower House of Congress, he caused the Democrats many serious defeats. He forced them to show their colors and prove to the people that Democracy is incapable to produce new ideas and to execute and verify them by proper legislation. Garfield and his friends supported the present Administration, so that it could maintain itself against a Democratic Congress; and so will the Repub-Democratic Congress; and so will the Republicans of all shades support him in the coming battle, during which Democracy will be forced to bury its last hopes. The nomination of Garnele was the turning-point in the political history of the Nation."

THE "FREE GERMAN PRESS." The editor of the Freie Deutsche Presse of Troy, N. Y., is ostensibly a cool, quiet, and observing olitician. He says: "We do not belong to ose who consider the defeat of Grant and Blaine as a great victory to either the Reput tanding all this, we see clearly now, after all standing all this, we see clearly now, after all these manifestations of opposition to Grant at Chicago, that in case of his nomination his election would have been very doubtful. Of all statesmen in the Republican party, none is more beloved, more competent and respected, than James A. Gardeld. His nomination was a lucky hit. It unites and harmonizes all the different factions of the Republican party, and we may look with certainty for a giorious victory in November."

SOCIALISTS VS. GREENBACKER The leading paper of the Socialists of America, the New York Volks-Zeitung, will not support the Presidential ticket of the Greenbackers. It says editorially: "So much is certain, and we the Presidential ticket of the Greenbackers. It says editorially: "So much is certain, and we can say positively to-day, that neither Gen. Weaver, the nominee for the Presidency, nor Gen. Chambers, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency on the Greenbackers' ticket, can be regarded as worthy standard-bearers for the interests of the workingmen of the Nation. Neither one of them is identified in any shape, manner, or form with the workingmen's movement of the country, and in the record of both of these men there is nothing to be found by the aid of which a distinction could be made between them and regular politicians of the Chicago Convention, the Volke-Zellang continues as follows: "Our position in regard to the nominations made at Chicago is easily explained. We always regarded Grant as the representative of a clique of conspirators who were ready at any moment to work for the downfall of the Republic, and who recognized in Grant their reckless leader. This clique is composed of the monopolists, the great capitalists, and the shoddyites of the country. If Grant had been successful the situation would have insturally cleared itself in a marvelously short space of time, and the scales would have dropped from the eyes of those workingmen who persist in following in the wake of the old rotten hulks of either of the political parties. They could then be specifly convinced that the much prisised and admired political ilberty is not for those in existence, for whom a well-regulated system of production, and trade, and economic freedom have long been things of silent hope only. Of course, it remained to be seen then, also, whether the liberties of the people should be regarded as dead and buried forever or not."

THURMAN VS. GARFIELD.

silent hope only. Of course, it remained to be seen then, also, whether the liberties of the people should be regarded as dead and buried forever or not."

THURMAN VS. GARFIELD.

The Anxiger des Westens thought Thurman would be a good candidate against Garfield. To which assertion Hassaurek, of the Cincinnati Volksblatt (Independent Republican), took exception in the following remarks: "Senator Thurman would not be a strong candidate, but the weakest of any the Democrats could select. He never was, and is not today, sound on the money question, and his sympathies during the Rebellion were with the South. With such a candidate the Democrats could not make a successful campeign against a man who not alone served his country during the War, but who also was sound on all financial questions from the beginning, and remained so until now."

The Anxiejer seems to have arrived at this conclusion also, and has apparently returned to its first love. Senator Bayard's bome were in one of the great States of the North, to whose support and votes he justly could lay claim, then his nomination might be considered as certain. But even the Senator France in the Delaware has very good prospects, his residence to the contrary notwithstanding. On whose lips would the Senator's name not be first, when a man is to be selected who, besides all other necessary qualifications which cannot be denied to Garfield, must possess also firmness and independence of judgment, and whose purity of purposes and intentions dare absolutely not be doubted? Is it not a singular fact that the two papers of the City of New York possessing the greatest circulation, the Herdid and Staats-Zeitung, both declare on the same day that Mr. Bayard is the best candidate for the Democratic papers are again entusing themselves in his behalf. It would be too nice if Bayard ware nominated at Cincinnati! The hypocritical and slimy Copperhead against the brave soldier of Shiloh and Chickamauga! The aristocratic "sprout" of the little State, distinguished through its wh

that the Bayard boom has no prospects at Cincinnati."

ONE-TERM PRESIDENTS.

The Westliche Post says: "Now that the third term has been disposed of, would it not be well to settle that question forever by a constitutional amendment? The Presidency should be limited to one term, and this term should be extended to six years."

THE STATE TICKET.

The Democrates have followed the example of the Republicans and placed at least one German on their State ticket. Relative to Louis C. Starkel, the candidate for Auditor on the Democratic State ticket, the Belleville Zettung has the following: "There is a representative of the German element to be found on the Democratic ticket who lives in our midst—viz.; Louis C. Starkel, our present County Clerk. The news of his nomination was

selved with great entisfaction by his frie

received with grent satisfaction by his friends. We cannot see why Mr. Starkel's name should not look flust as well on that ticket as that of any other man. In the eyes of Democrata he had certainly the preterence, because he always was an uncompromising, unfinching Democrat himself. His record as a public officer is good. His nomination by the Democratic State Convention may be regarded as a concession to German Democrats. It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Starkel would have received the nomination for State Auditor if there were any prospects for his election."

NOT PIGPITTSBURG CONVENTIONS.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—Republican Nominating Conventions were held to-day. The nating Conventions was in the Second Legisnost interesting fight was in the Seco most interesting fight was in the Second Legislative District, where Chris Magee made a desperate effort to defeat William Flynn, the anti-Ring candidate. The result was a Waterloo defeat for the local boss, Flynn pulling through by a large majority. Magee also made an effort to have Quay indorsed for the United States Senate. The Convention took a different view of the matter, and passed a resolution favoring the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. Errett and Bayne were nominated for Congress.

DEMOGRATIO DELEGATE FROM UTAH. DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE, U. T., June 15.—The Territorial Democratic Committee has selected Allen G. Campbell, of the Horn Silver Mining Company, to go as delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. EDWIN BOOTH.

Brilliant Testimonial to That Emi nent American Actor-Complimentary Breakfast Tendered Him at Delmo-

Special Dispatch to The Chico Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, June 15.—The breakfast at Delmonico's to-day tendered Edwin Booth as a farewell tribute by his friends in many professions, in view of his departure for England on the 20th inst., was the most successful entertalument of its kind that has been given in this city. At 12 o'clock the friends of the foremost limits are transfer to the successful entertal ent living American tragedian began to assemble, and when Mr. Booth arrived he was speedily surrounded by an admiring throng. Among the gentlemen present were Bobert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. Ewer, W. H. Beard, J. Q. A. Ward, Sanford R. Gifford, E. C. Stedman, Cyrus W. Field, Parke Godwin, Noah Brooks, Gen. Horace Porter, Judge Hilton, James R. Osgood, G. E. Church, Judge Brady, Judge Daly, William Warren, Joseph Jefferson, Lester Wallack, Lawrence Barrett Gen. Di Cesnola, James Steele Mackaye, Chief-Justice Shea, P. T. Barnum, and many others; in all there were about 150 persons. There were letters from prominent men regretting their inability to attend, including Ole Bull, James T. Fields, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Evarts, and Charles Dudley Warner. At 1 the breakfast was begun. The hall was adorned on every side with por-traits of famous actors. After the cigars were ighted Judge Brady in a few words referred to the object of the entertainment. When he mentioned Mr. Booth's name it was greeted with a cheer distinctly heard over by the Seward statue on Twenty-third street, and the band played "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Booth was visibly affected, which was not surprising to those who know im as one of the most nervous and men, and his face grew pale as he bowed

men, and his face grew pair as he bowed again and again in acknowledgment of the tribute. Called upon to respond, he said he could not make a speech. The wife of an emi-nent man had once told him that he had one advantage over her husband. "Whenever my husband opens his mouth in public," she said, "he makes a fool of himself; but you never pen your mouth at all."

Judge Brady wanted it understood that his

wife didn't make that remark. the toast, "The Stage and the Bar." Mr. Collyer said he could not say that, being a preacher, he knew nothing of the theatre, because he went whenever he could, especially when a box was sent aim. He never met Mr. Booth but once, in the lark between the wings at McVicker's Theatre dark between the wings at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago, and once again an hour before, when he had shaken hands with him in the parlors. It seemed strange this should be Edwin Booth. When he remembered Cardinal Richelieu he thought of Booth as a bent old man with a cough, who could never have smoked a cigar in his life. [Mr. Booth laid his cigar on the table.] He remembered a dreamy young fellow in the apring-tide of life who found his first trouble in his first courtship, where most of us find our first trouble. He

sorrow throughout this life. He thought of all these as Edwin Booth, and it was strange they should all be one. Dr. Collyer spoke warmly of the actor's profession, and his short address called forth hearty applause.

Lawrence Barrett responded to the toast "The Actor." He said he was miscast; there was only one actor present in the tragic line, but, as Mr. Booth was so modest, he would try to speak for him. He recalled another famous actor's banquet in the old Metropolitan Hotel in 1857. It was given by the Dramatic Fund Associstion, and another Judge Brady was in the chair. "When I remember the actors at that feast, it seems like calling another world into existence. I was then a young actor from the West. I am a young actor from the West now, but I was younger then, and had a deal of trouble to get together money enough to attend that dinner, but I wanted to see those actors. A clergyman delivered an address at that dinner, the Rev. Dr. Bellows. [Applause.] He made a speech which has animated my whole life. It was a glorious tribute to the stage, a bold and daring speech at that time, when another minister, a little further down the street, had just denounced the theatre as the gate of hell. Dr. Bellows said some one would arise who would elevate the American stage beyond the sneers of its enomies. Six months afterward Edwin Booth made his first appearance at a metropolitan theatre," [Applause.] Mr. Barrett thought the drama needed no defense; it could take care of itself. The legitimate drama was not necessarily Shakspearean, but that which its father was not ashamed to own. There were a number of other speeches, and the joility was kept up until 6 o'clock. It was altogether a memorable recognition of Booth, the great actor.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention began arriving to-day in large squads, and to-night the hotels present the animated appearance usually preceding such an event. The great question, however, is who shall be nominated for Governor. It is Gen. Streight against the field, but the latter is unorganized and indefinit. It looks to-night as if Gen. Streight would be nominated on the first ballot, but changes may occur to-morrow which will put the whole matter in a very different light.

THE TRIBUNE'S BATTERIES.

The state of the State of The Chicago Tribuna.

The state of the State of The Chicago Tribuna.

Syzwanisville, Mp., June 14.—1 see that a cheer are giving you thanks for your grainst listing you on the result. Heartly joining all such, I feel more like assuring you of welf-members are giving you thanks for your grainst listing you on the result. Heartly joining all such, I feel more like assuring you of welf-members and the state of the state

WIND AND WATER.

Further Particulars of Damage 1 the Storm in Indiana and Ohio.

scores of Buildings Demolished and Many People Killed and Injured.

Railroad Travel Interfered With in Minnesota and Wisconsin

wollen Streams Reported in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

OHIO AND INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—The storm of last night was the severest that has been experienced in this neighborhood for twelve years.
The rainfall at Cincinnati was two and one-third nches in two hours, and at points north of he it was even greater. Reports from all along the railroad and telegraph lines tell of unprece-dented floods, of telegraph wires down, bridges washed away, trees uprooted, and crops laid flat upon the earth. When the storm had spent it-self, shortly after midnight, the city was almost cut off from communication with the outside world. Cyclones burst at various points, doing

world. Cyclones burst at various points, doing great damage to barns, houses, and stock, and killing and wounding several persons. The severest was near Frankfort, in Central Indiana, where four or five persons are reported dead from their injuries.

Another terrific tornado passed over Cloero, Ind., leaving a wide track of prostrate buildings and trees. Many persons were injured, some seriously, and perhaps fatally. The Methodist Church was completely destroyed, as was the house of Samuel Miller, just south of the village. Mr. Miller and his wife and four children were all injured, Mrs. Miller berhaps fatally. The house of J. M. Little, southeast of the village, was also completely destroyed, and all the members of the family badly injured, Mr. Little having all his ribs on the left side brozen. The German-Lutheran Church was blown down and the bell carried fity feet away.

In Glendale, a suburban village sixteen miles north of Cincinnati, church steeples were blown down, roofs of houses carried away, and shadetrees destroyed. The damage there will amount to \$50,000. One of the sufferers is ex-Senator Stanley Matthews.

The damage to the Miami Canal by the break-

Stunley Matthews.

The damage to the Miami Canal by the breakage of aqueducts and dams is so great as to compel the suspension of navigation for at least two

age of aqueducts and dams is so great as to compel the suspension of navigation for at least two
weeks.

In this city immense streams of water poured
down from the hillsides surrounding the city
and rushed through the streets, making almost
an inundation. Some of the streets were made
impassable. Celiars in all parts of the city were
thooded. Trees and signs and fences and temporary structures were blown down.

Dayron, O., June 15.—Recent storms caused a
serious break in the Miami Canal at Miamisburg
last night, thirteen miles south of Dayton. The
canal-boat Louisville was carried off into an
adjoining stream and broken up. The cargo of
ice was lost, and two men and women on the
boat barely escaped drowning in the current.

INDLANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—The wind and
rain storm of yesterday and last night did a
vast amount of damage in various parts of the
State. In Clinton County, a number of buildings were blown down, trees uprooted, and
stock killed. In one place a five-acre orchard
was entirely destroyed. At Colfax four persons
are reported killed, and others injured, and two
churches and other buildings blown down. The
damage to the wheat erop in many places is very
serious.

AT THE EAST.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 15.—Heavy rainstorms have prevailed here since Saturday evening. Last night a dense cloud burst just over a hill in South Wheeling, in the end of which is an old cemetery. A number of the coffins were uncovered by the washing away of the earth, and settlement were expressed to the six and settlement. morning an overflow washed the track out, and an engine of a passing freight train was precipi-tated down a bank some twelve feet in hight W. Jordan, the engineer, was taken out in an unconscious condition, and his son, the fireman, was bruised somewhat. Neither received any lasting injury, but the engine was completely demoisshed. A slight washout on the C. V. & W. Road, about eighteen miles out, delayed trains a little

about eighteen miles out, delayed trains a little to-day. At Beliaire the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad track, for a distance of several rods, was covered

track, for a distance of several rous, was covered to the depth of four or five feet with gravel, earth, and huge stones.

At Franklin, seven miles west of Bellaire, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Road, a new bridge was washed away. A bridge at the same place was burned a month ago.

A special to the *Intelligencer* from Washington, Pa., says the storms have done much damage in that region. One bridge on the Waynesburg & Washington Narrow Gauge Railroad was swept away, and trains will be stopped for several days.

A special dispatch to the *Intelligencer* from Piedmont reports the heaviest rains known in that section for years. The Potomac River is very high, and part of the town is under water. Thousands of dollars' worth of timber has been carried away, and several bridges disabled. The Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad suffered great damage between Piedmont and Lonaconigo by bridges being washed away. No trains are running, and nothing can be done until the water recedes. At 8 p. m. the Cheat River at Rowlesburg was very high, and still raining. It has been raining nearly all day.

At Fairmont the Monongahela River at 8 p. m. was fifteen feet and rising. Still raining.

AT SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 15.—The storm which passed over this portion of Indiana last night was the most severe ever known. The damage done will reach thousands of doilars, saying nothing of the killed and wounded. The track of the tornado in the widest place will not exceed fifty yards, while in many places it was much narrower. In length it extended several miles, carrying and destroying everything in its path. The injury is all in the country.—this place escaping by only about half a mile. Fortunately the track of the wind was not in the part of the country that is most thickly settled, or the damage would have been untold. As it is, fourteen farm-houses are in ruins, while barns and outbuildings are destroyed by the score. Hundreds of acres of timber were leveled, while miles of fence were blown down. East of here a sawmill and a large warehouse were carried away and are total wrecks. Cattle were killed by droves and orchards are completely demolished. One woman was instantly killed, and six others seriously injured by falling timber. One house was completely wrecked in which there was a large family, but all escaped without a scratch. In Rush County ten houses were destroyed. Three persons were killed and many seriously hurt. In one piece of timber land where the trees were standing very thick there is but one tree left standing.

MINNESOTA. AT SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Paul., Minn., June 15.—The excitement over the expected freshet in St. Paul and Minneapolis is somewhat abated, though the river is still slowly rising. In St. Paul the river has risen three inches, and further damage has been done to the docks and levees. The inundation of the flats in West St. Paul was increased during Monday night, and a great many housos were surrounded by water yesterday. A great many families have removed, and if the river rises two or three feet more, as is predicted, everybody over there will have to take to boats. In Minneapolis the rise was also three inches, but above it was less, and some of the upper tributaries were reported as falling.

The families who were frightened from their homes on the flats in the lower town by the high water of Monday moved back again.

The logs in the boom above the falls are undistured and it is thought will remain so.

Advices from Anoka, St. Cloud, and Brainerd report the danger past there. Down the river the water is nearly at the higtest stage ever known.

Great delay and interruption to travel has occurred on all the roads, particularly the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; telegraphic communication is also interrupted and precarious.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Road no trains can cross the Mississippi on account of the high water, i passengers are sent via La Crosse. A report in Prairie du Chien says the water in the Mississippi is subsiding slowly.

A report from La Crosse says the Mississippi A report from La Crosse says the Mississippi but no further damage has occurred. Black River is falling.

THE DE GOLYER CONTRACT.

An Old Slander on Gen. Garfield Re-vamped—His Own Explanation of the Matter.

The Democratic press are burning their owder against Gen. Garfield so early in the ampaign that they will be out of ammunition before the battle is fairly commenced, and they

before the battle is fairly commenced, and they will discover that the same powder cannot be fired off twice. Their principal point of attack now relates to a contract for paving some streets in Washington ten or twelve years ago. The whole case has been twice investigated by special committees of Congress.

The first investigation was by a joint committee of the Senate and House in 1872, and the last by a committee of the House in 1874. One witness—a Mr. Nickerson—testified that he had been ness—a Mr. Nickerson—testified that he had been informed that Gen. Garfield received \$5,000 from the contractors, De Golyer, McClelland, Chittenington, as a fee for an argument he made before the District of Columbia Board of Public Works in favor of a certain patent pavement, and that, being at that time the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, his services in the premises were secured and rewarded for the sake of his great influence in Congress, which to make an appropriation for the payment of the street-paying contractors. This is the general charge as voiced by Nickerson, who, it seems, had a falling-out with his partners in the contract and with the District of Columbia authorities, and was in quest of revenge, striking right and left, and hitting everybody

While the investigation of 1874 was in progbefore the Committee. He acknowledged re-ceiving a fee for making an argument as an at-torney before the District Board, but emphatically disclaimed any connection with or knowledge of any corrupt ring or any improper action whatever. Here is an extract from the official edge of any corrupt ring of any improper action whatever. Here is an extract from the official record of the investigation. Gen. Garfield said: Now the whole story is plainly and briefly told. A day or two before the adjournment of the Congress which adjourned in the latter part of May or the first part of June, 1872, Richard C. Parsons, who was a practicing lawyer in Cleve-land, but was then the Marshal of the Supreme court, and an old acquaintance of mine, came to my house and said that he was called away summarily by important business; that he was retained in a case on which he had spent a great deal of time, and that there was but one great deal of time, and that there was but one thing remaining to be done, to make a brief of the relative merits of a large number of wooden pavements; that the Board of Public Works had agreed that it would put down a certain amount of wooden pavement in the city, a cer-rain amount of concrete, and a certain amount of other kinds of pavement; that it had fixed the price at which it would put down each of the different kinds, and that the only thing remain-ing was to determine which was the best pave-

the price at which it would put down each of the different kinds, and that the only thing remaining was to determine which was the best pavement of each of these several kinds. He said he should lose his fee unless the brief of the merits of these pavements was made, and that he was suddenly and necessarily called away home; and he asked me to prepare the brief. He brought his papers to my house and models of the pavement. I told him I could not look at the case until the end of the session. When Congress adjourned I sat down to the case, in the most open manner, as I would prepare a brief for the Supreme Court, and worked upon this matter. There were perhaps forty kinds of wood pavement, and several chemical analyses of the ingredients of the different pavements. I went over the whole ground carefully and thoroughly, and prepared a brief on the relative claims of these pavements for the consideration of the Board. That was all I did. I had nothing to do with the terms of the contract; I knew nothing of its conditions, and I never had a word to say about the price of the pavement. I knew nothing about it; I simply made a brief upon the relative merits of the various patient pavements; and it no more occurred to me that the thing I was doing had relation to a ring, or to a body of men connected with any scheme, or in any way connected with Congress, or related in any way to any of my duties in connection with the Committee on Appropriations, than it occurred or that it was interfering with your connected with Congress, or re to any of my duties in col

to any of my duties in connection with the Committee on Appropriations, than it occurred to me that it was interfering with your personal rights as a citizen. I prepared the brief and went home, Mr. Parsons subsequently sent me a portion of his own fee. A year later, when the affairs of the District of Columbia came to be overhauled, Congress became satisfied that the Government of the District of Columbia had better be abalished and this whole matter was very thoroughly investiwhen the design of the merits of this
went into the question of the merits of this
pavement, some claiming that it was bad, and
some claiming that it was called as a
witness. I ought to say here that I never saw
witness. I ought to say here that I never saw
witness it is not a ware that I ever saw Mr. Nickerson
before: and if anybody in this business had any
scheme relating to make the way. It never was suggrested to me that this matter could relate to my
duties as a member of Congress in any way
whatever. All that I did was done openly.
Everybody who called on me could have seen
it on the country of the country of the country
whatever. All that I did was done openly.
Everybody who called on me could have seen
it on a purpose on the part of anybody to connect me in any way with any ring or dishonorable scheme, it was sodulously concealed from
me. As I have said, three yearsyne a joint committee of the two flouses investigated this mat
was examined, and cross-examined; Mr. Chittenden was examined; Mr. Nickerson was examined. When I heard that my name was being
used in the gatter. I went to the Chairmon on
the Committee; Mr. Jewett, now President
of the Eric Railway, was on the Committee. I said to the Chairmon that,
if the bar was a suything an office of the committee, it was a suything an office of the Committee, the would send me word. He never and
sond for me, Very soon after that my political
campaign in Onlo opisaed. Every man in public
was canned, and conducted the word of the committee; he would send me word. He never and
sond for me, Very soon after that my political
campaign in Onlo opisaed. Every man in public
when the committee of the components of the committee; he would send the word was an interest of the committee; the wa

journeyman, who handles the bruken chairs in the wayside tavern in so masterly a manner, Seymour's attacks make us think of the insidious and deadity, yet genteel rapier, used by the French in duoling. As a natural consequence of all this, Seymour never has been a really popular man in his own party. The majority of the Democracy have great respect for his ability, but not the least attachment to him personally. His character is considered cold, strange, and unsympathetic. In those terrible days of July, 1883, when he addressed the Irish cut-throats, still covered with the blood of men, women, and children they had just murdered, as 'My friends,' he made a nearer approach to cordinity than ever before or since. But this condinity than ever before or since. But this cordinity resembles that shown by Louis the Eleventh in his intercourse with the executioner.

"Seyment's nature and character would contrast strangely with the Democratic phrases, 'sovereignty of the people,' 'constitutional rights,' etc., which he ruters in so smooth may polished a manner, if these phrases had the same meaning in America, and when spoken by him, that they have in Europe. But the fact's, these words sound to American ears in the same way that the words 'sacréed historical rights and 'Sovereign by the Grace of God' do to Greman ears.

"Lincoln, with his simple honesty and straightforwardness, and Grant, with his faithfulness to duty and his entire lack of creative imagination and with his happy development of sound common sense, represent the liberal element of the middle and working classes; while seymour, with his smooth and well-bred insidioances, characterizes the aristocratical element of sound to the War, by the aristocratical element of two middle and working classes; while seymour, with his smooth and well-bred insidioances, characterizes the aristocratical element of two middle and the lev

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived, Wieland, from Hamburg: Plattyn, from Antwerp; Lady Lycette, from London

FARTHER POINT, June 15.—Passed inward.

Montreal, from Liverpool; Canada, from Have; Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

London, June 15.—Steamships Argosy and Othello, from New York; Viking and Nestorian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

COAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 15.—Coal shipments today to Cincinnati, 100 barges, containing 1.318, 000 bushels; Louisville, 54 barges, 546,000 bushels.

New Shakspearcan Readings.
One of Henry Irving's new readings in "Hamlet" has been much noticed, and the writer of this thinks him correct. He says that in the oft-quoted expression, "The dog will have his day," the last word should be "bay." The line would then read, "The cat will mew, the dog will have his bay." The improvement in this case arising from the change of one letter, recalls one of Johnson's new readings in "Macbeth," where a similar change is made,—thus, "My way in life has failen into the sear, the yellow leaf," anould be "my May of life," etc. Where Micbeth exclaims, "I pall in resolution," Johnson reads, "I pall in resolution," Johnson reads, "I pall in resolution," What a difference is thus occasioned by so slight a change?

First-class barbers use the Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap exclusively.

eference to this point, the official record of the nvestigation contains the following: reference to this point, the omean record of the investigation contains the following:

Mr. Garfield—Mr. Chairman, I never saw the contract before, but I want to say a word in regard to the word "appropriation" used in it. It has no more reference to Congress than it has to Great Britain. The Bogrd of Public Works (of the District of Columbia), under the general law and the legislation of the District word in the people of the District along the streets where these improvements were made, by the front foot; and I, in common with other property-holders in the District, paid my assessment levied by the Board of Public Works for the improvements made in front of my property; and the appropriation by the District Government, either out of the funds that it had raised by bonds issued on the credit of the District or by assessments by the District authorities upon the people whose property was improved. The only ple whose property was improved. nection that the United States he connection that the United States had with it in reference to appropriations, was this: Whenever the Board of Public Workslaid a pavement on a street upon which any United States building or ground was situated, Congress as a matter of comity, as it does in every other city in the Union, paid its quota of the assessment per front toot. That is the only relation that Congress had to any of these improvements, except in so far as we have been compelled subsequently to advance money to pay the interest on their bonds; which of course was a matter that no-body could have foreseen.

The Steel

POST

Mr. Nickerson—Allow me to ask you a quetion.
Mr. Garfield—Certainly.
Mr. Nickerson—In view of your explanation, I ask you to state what this provision in this award in relation to that 50,000 square yards refers to—what appropriation that refers to around the parks or anywhere else?
Mr. Garfield—I cannot be expected to explain the language of this contract, which I have never seen, but if the Chairman will look at the appropriation bill, especially in 1873, he will find that there were three appropriations made; one (\$180,000, I think) to reimburse the old Washington corporation previous to the greation of the Board of Public Wester. (\$180,000, I think) to reimburse the old Washington corporation previous to the creation of the Board of Public Works, for work that was done around the Government reservation. The old canal had been filled up, and the Smithsonian grounds had been bettered by that improvement, and there was an appropriation to reimburse the old corporation for that part of its improvements which lay opposit the public grounds of the United States; and in the same grounds of the United States; and in the a bill there was also an appropriation made to imburse the Board of Public Works for the ernment's share of the improvements ma-front of the public buildings and grounds. The Chairman—Do you recollect the amou

The Chairman—Do you recollect the amount of that appropriation?

Mr. Garfield—I think it was about \$180,000. I ought to say, however, that that was put on, not in the House, but in the Senate. I was not on the conference; I had nothing to do with it; it was perfectly right if I had been in the Committee, but I was not. That had no more to do with anybody's pavement, or with any particular contract for any particular patent or pavement, than with the man in the moon.

Prover candid person, who is dispersed to the

Every candid person, who is disposed to fair-ness and justice, will acquit Gen. Garfield of any in his own Congressional district—one of the most moral and intelligent in the United States —before whom the merits of the case were thor oughly ventilated, have reflected him to Con-gress three times since then by large majorities and that the Legislature of the State of Ohio with his record clearly before it, elected him as the United States Senate last winter. In his own State all the slanders against him which the Democrats are now circulating throughout the country have been thoroughly exposed time and again, and have long since been dropped as great

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Translation of a Letter Published in a German Newspaper When Seymour Was Running Against Grans for the

Was Running Against Grant for the Presidency.

"Horatio Seymour, now 57 years old, has ecupied a prominent position in the politics of the State of New York for twenty years. He has twice been Governor, but owes his second election to the reaction occasioned by the disappointment feit by the people at the failure of Gen. McClellan's campaign against Richmond, when the War seemed likely to terminate disastrously to the North.

"Seymour stands in a very singular position."

towards the semi-barbarous rabble that forms the bulk of his party. He seems to understand how to associate with this low and infamous class when the demands of party politics require it, yet he never takes off his kid glows, but acts like a grand seigneur showing condescension to his retailpers. In this respect he is decided contrast to the popular Democratic statesman of the Doughas type.

"Although no Southerner can surplus him is the intensity of his manue toward the Republican party he knows how to clothe this feeling in party he knows how to clothe this feeling in

from putting if were affirmed Courts. Clark ments, but wn had been guil was to file the trict Court, c jurisdiction of that they were second section law, approved aforewald be a to the follow harms changed in the state of the state of the state jurisdiction of And also the follow harms changed in the state excluse an Assignee brought in June 2, away jurisdiction of And also the followed the feel to be state on the state of the sta

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is disposed to fair-igen. Garfield of any ition in connection is that the people listrict—one of the in the United States the case were thorected him to Conit, elected him to winter. In his own at him which the YMOUR.

When Seymour of Grant for the

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SHIP NEWS. Antwerp; Lady Ly-

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5.—Coal shipments to-irges, containing 1.319, barges, 546,000 bushels. ean Headings.

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THE COURTS. The Steckholders of the Post and Mail Ordered to Pay Up. The Names of the Victims and the

Judge Harlan Partially Clears His Docket -Rights of Bankrupts.

Amount of Their Liability.

A Decision in Favor of the Congregation of St. Wenceslaus' Church.

Flynn vs. Storey Still on Trial-Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

POST AND MAIL STOCKHOLDERS. The case of the Rock River Paper Company against the Chicago Publishing Company, a decision of melancholy interest to the stockholders of the defunct Post and Madi, was yesterday decided by Judge Jameson. This was a bill filed July 8, 1878, based on a jameson. This was a bill filed July 8, 1878, based on a claim for about \$10,000 against the Company, and was for the purpose of winding up the Company, affairs and making its stockholders liable for its debts. T. 8. McClelland was subsequently appointed Receiver, and converted all the available assets into money. The stockholders came in and denied their liability, on several grounds, some because they had not signed the stock subscription book, others because they had a special agreement with O. A. Williard to the effect that they were only to pay a certain amount on their stock, and others because they only signed for the purpose of allowing their names to be used in getting other subscribers. On the trial is appeared the Chicago Publishing Company was the successor of the Post and Mati Printing Company, organized by O. A. Williard, who secured the charter and the names of the subscribers. See Post and Mati had a mortgage for \$45,000 on its property, and when the new concern purchased the The Post and Mati and a mortgage for \$45,000 on its property, and when the new concern purchased the assets of its predecessor, it was agreed that a sale should be made under the mortgage, the property lought by the new Company, and a new mortgage be given for the same amount with new notes. The lock liver Paper Company, which held ten of the old notes as security for its debt, was to have ten of the new ones, bit, in fact, it only received two, the remainder being used by Mr. Willard in some other way. He died about a month after the new Company was formed, and subsequently it obtained eight more notes for \$1,000 each, suffected to the processory ten, by an application to the Directors. The hearing occupied over a week Mr. Kirk Hawes representing the prosecution, and J. P. Root, M. W. Fuiller, and others the stock-holders.

week. Hr. Kirk Hawes representing the prosecution, and J. Root, M. W. Fuller, and others the stockholters, age in deciding the case yesterday held, first,
that the Company was properly organized; second,
that, sithough there may have been conditional
subscriptions by some of the stockholders,
ret they could not be taken advantage
of as against creditors. Any special arrangements
made by the stockholders with Willard were void as
against the claims of the creditors of the Company. A
sarty having subscribed or signed his name to the
stock-subscription book would be held to pay the
amount for which he subscribed, notwithstanding any
arrangements that might have been made to the conrary, such as paying for part, or not paying at all.
There were three defendants who denied that any
amount was carried out opposit their names, the Rev.
Arthur Edwards, Hugh A. White, and H. H. C.
Miller, though they admitted they signed
their names to the stock subscription
book. They insisted it was only done at the request
of Willard, and without any intention of taking
stock, and that no amount was carried out opposit
their names. The stock subscription-book showed
white and \$600 opposit Edwards' name, \$1,000 opposit
white ages \$1,000 opposit Edwards' name, \$1,000 opposit
was true that the amounts were not carried out opposit their respective names, nevertheless they
signed their names to the stock subscription-book,
Inowing it to be such, thus putting it in the
own of the subscriber. They must be held liable, for
it was gross negligence on their part and carelesness
to sign their names in that way, so as to induce others
to subscribe. The Company was made up on the
energy that the author the stock-book and certificate
and licensa and licensa the Recorder's office, as remuired

The case of Barrett B. Clark vs.A.T. Ewing, Assignee of George M. Arnold and George Sisson, involving an interesting question of bankruptey law, was yesterday decided by Judge Biodgett. It appeared that among the assets of the bankrupt were two notes of Clark, and also a claim against him for goods taken by him. The Assignee was appointed April 28, 1875, and in May, 1875, he began suits against Clark in Will County, and obtained judgments, Clark's lawyer, the late Jesse O. Norton, being prevented by his illness from putting in a defenge, On appeal these judgments were affirmed in both the Appellate and Supreme Courts. Clark then filed a bill to set aside the judgments, but was ágain beaten, the Court holding he from putting in a defenge. On appeal these judgments were affirmed in both the Appellate and Supreme Courts. Clark then filed a bill to set aside the judgments, but was again beaten, the Court holding he had been guilty of fatal negligence. His next step was to file the present bill in the United States Distriction of the present bill in the United States Distriction of the present bill in the United States Distriction of the present bill in the United States Distriction of the present bill in the United States Distriction of the present bill in the United States Distriction of the Court had not had that they were void. The defense was based on the second section of the amendment to the Bankrapt law, approved June 22, 1874, providing "That-Sec. I aforsaid be and is hereby amended, by addiss thereto the following words: 'provided that hereby a benefit in the Court lawing charge of the estate of any bankrupt may direct that any of the legal assets or debts of the bankrupt resides, having jurisdiction of claims of such nature and amount. And also the sixth claims of such nature and amount. And also the sixth claims of Sec. 711 of the Revised States arother just into Courts of the United States and the sixth claims of Sec. 711 of the Revised States arother just into Courts of the United States and the sixth claims of Sec. 711 of the Revised States arother just into Courts of the United States are deprived in a State Court. The amendment of June 2, 1874, neither conferred nor took away jurisdiction as to the State Courts it simply allowed the Federal Courts to refuse to entertain actions at common law to which the Assignee was a party in which the debt demanded was less than the amount which determined the jurisdiction in actions by Assignee in bankruptcy to recover debts due the bankrupt which the destination in actions by Assignee in bankruptcy to recover debts due the bankrupt which the destination of such Courts in other cases. It was also urged that the State Courts of the United States in the cases and proceed

JUDGE HARLAN'S DECISIONS.

Judge Harian yesterday disposed of the cases he had heard while he has been here. No opinions at length were rendered, but only some exceedingly brief memorands of the grounds on which the decisions were based were given.

The case of Lizzie H. Hancock, etc., vs. Charles M. Attins and others came up on a motion of the complainant for the appointment of a Receiver. The Judge said the defendant in possession of the property in controversy was conceded to be solvent, shundamly able to respond to any pecuniary dem and which complainant might establish against him. Under such circumstances, the complainant's interest in the property being disputed, the possession of the defendant should not be disturbed pending the litigation. The authorities cited in support of the motion did not cover a case like the present.

In the case of the Township of Prairie Green against Robert Bowker and others, a decree was rendered in accordance with the prayer of the bill and amended bill.

accordance with the prayer of the bill and amended bill decree for the complainant was also given in the case of Henry W. Putnam against James Stenson, and the presence ordered to the Master. This was a suit a mercurance of the Master. This was a suit a marriagement of a patent for bottle-stoppers, and the infringement of a patent for bottle-stoppers, and the marriagement was united to the control of the case of Edwin The Color of the case of Edwin The pleas to quity jurisdiction.

The pleas to the decrease of Edwin The pleas to quity jurisdiction.

The case of Fleas was well as the two Judges disagreed a certificate of division was allowed.

The case of Fleas was well as a part of the amended bill, was not decided, but taken under advisement.

In the case of Slaussen vs. Bark Ellizabeth Jones, his petition for rehearing was overruled.

In the case of Willows vs. 50 tons coal, the decree of the Barkitov vs. 50 tons coal, the decree of the Barkitov vs. 50 tons coal, the decree of the Barkitov vs. 50 tons coal, the decree of the sast suit against D. F. Cameron and other stocks are so the Second National Bank to enforce their statisticy plantily under the amendment of June all 1876. As a suit against D. F. Cameron and other stocks are so the Second National Bank to enforce their statisticy plantily under the amendment of June all 1876. As a suit against D. F. Cameron and other stocks are so the Second National Bank to enforce their statisticy plantily under the amendment of June all 1876. As to the second point, and the second point, and the second point,

barred. Thirty days time was given to file an answer.

The Judge also decided three cases belonging to the district of Indians. In the case of Charles Goodman vs. W. E. Niblack, the demurrer to the amended bill was sustained and the bill dismissed. In the case of Maria i. Brown vs. Charles Brown and others, the exceptions to the Master's report were overruled and a decree entered in accordance with the report. The demurrer to the original bill in the case of Grubbs vs. Reynolds was overruled and the demurrer to the original bill in the case of Grubbs vs. Reynolds was overruled and the demurrer to the original bill in the case of Grubbs vs.

A CHURCH QUARREL.

A CHURCH QUARREL.

The final decree was entered Monday before Judge Jameson in the case of Joseph Roubik and others against the St. Wencesiaus Catholic Bohemian Society. This was a bill filed by the Trustees of the Bohemian Roman Catholic congregation of St. Wencesiaus against a Society, called the St. Wencesiaus against a Society to enforce an alleged trust in favor of complainants as to cestain school property, of which a deed was made a few years ago to the defendant. The Bohemian Roman Catholic congregation of St. Wencesiaus was independent of the St. Wencesiaus Catholic Bohemian Society, and in 183 they formed an organization and purchased a lot for the use of the congregation on which to build a church. The church was built from moneys furnished by this inside organization, and subsequently the rear portion of the busenent was used as a parochial school-room, and the rooms over it as a residence for the pastor. In January, 1886, the St. Wencesiaus Catholic Postator. In January, 1886, the St. Wencesiaus Catholic or raising money for a reorganized for the purpose of raising money for the st. Wencesiaus Catholic Postator. In January, 1886, the St. Wencesiaus Catholic or raising money for the purpose of raising the school-house, and a parsonage was then built adjoining. The church and congregation having the creased largely, an additional lot was bought, on which was a small church, which was turned into a school-house, and a parsonage was then built adjoining.

FLYNN VS. STOREY.

FLYNN VS. STOREY.

In the case of Flynn vs. Storey,—an action to recover \$4,000 for services alleged to have been rendered in working up evidence for the Times in the Early case,—on trial before Judge Rogers, the testimony for the defense yesterday went to show that Flynn did not discover the evidence he claimed to have discovered, and that he was simply employed, after the judgment was obtained, to investigate rumors affecting the character of Miss Alice Rarly, and to get up affidavits in relation thereto for use in the application for a new trial. With reference to these affidavits, of which there were eight or ten, the following evidence was adduced:

Henry S. Baer, a shorthand witter, Belvidere, one night while the trial of Wilkie and Flynn was in progress. There were present Flynn, Trude, McNeill, Graham, and one or two others.

"State whether or not," said Mr. Trude, "on that occasion there was an endeavor on my part to get from Flynn the absolute truth with reference to the affidavits that he had obtained."

"There was some talk about it."

"As I recollect it, I was in my room dictating some testimony that I had taken in the court-room, and you [Trude] saked Flynn-about some affidavits. You asked him if they were true, or something of that sort, and he said that perhaps there was some little exaggeration about it. Afterwards you said to him. You've got to come right down and Whether he said "No" right out I don't know, but that was the impression I got. I think he said he wouldn't say positively that they were not true. I couldn't say positively that they were not true. I couldn't say positively that they were not true. I couldn't say that he said other biank that they were not true. I couldn't say that he said they were exaggerated a good deal."

"Unce Billy" McNeill testified that he was present on the cocasion.

"Uncle Billy" MoNeill testified that he was present on the occasion.

"Piease state what, if anything, I (Trade) said on that occasion to Flyan and what he said in reply."

"You said to Mr. Flynn that Goudy was coming with some affidavits and you would like to know from Flynn if they were true or correct, as you were about to prepare the defense. Flynn said, "Well, they are considerably exaggerated. You said, "What do you mean by exaggerated." You said, "What do you mean by exaggerated." You said, "What do you mean by exaggerated." You said, "What do you nean by exaggerated." You said, "What do you nean by exaggerated." You said, "What do you from the character of those who gave the said avits, they are nothing but faise. You I render the your true, you Flynn was a little shocked, and said, "Well, from the character of those who gave the said avits, they are nothing but faise. You I render that they are nothing but faise. You I render that they were faise when he got them. Flynn slept with Monair and myself at Belvidere,—three of us in one bed,—and Flynn was scared,—arraid that he was going to the Penitentiary."

Mr. W. C. Goudy, who was the attorney of Mr. Storey in the Early case, testified that he didn't use the affidavits, and wanted to tell why, but Flynn's lawyer objected, saying "these outside matters" had be all as a surper of the surp

them.

Flynn, in rebuttal, swore that no such talk ever took place, and that he supposed the affidaits were what they purported to be. The case will go to the jury to-day. George Conklin filed a bill yesterday against his wife Helen, charging her with adultery, and asking for the usual decree. Johanna Dougherty claimed to be entitled to a

Johanna Dougherty claimed to be entitled to a decree of separate maintenance because her husband, John J. Dougherty, has ever since their marriage in March last been in the habit of lil-treating her. He finally left her about a week ago, and now she wants him compelled to support her.

A bill was also flied by Mary Best against her husband, Marin hest, for a separate maintenance on the ground of adultery and desertion order from William H. Dibble on the ground of adultery. Her husband left her in February last, taking his child, and her unsuccessful efforts to got possession of the latter have given her repeated notoriety in the papers. latter have given her repeated notoriety in the papers.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted divorces in the following cases: Lottie M. Arnold from Thornton Arnold, on the ground of cruelty: Mary E. Koons from Joseph P. Koons, cause desertion; JuliajR. Brent from William H. Brent, same cause, and Ann M. Lehew from Price Lehew, for the same cause.

Judge Jameson granted divorces in the following cases: Hedwig Gulsgoard from Die Pederson Gulsgoard, cause, desertion; Johanna F. Hemberger from F. W. Hemberger, same cause; Eliza Petrie from Deforest Petrie, same cause; Louiss Jackway from Joseph C. Jackway, for cruelty; Carl P. C. Ekstrom from Helena K. A. Ekstrom, for desertion; Magdalena Pfaffenbach from Wilhelm Pfaffenbach for drunkenness.

ITEMS. Judge Harlann disposed of his cases yesterday morning, with the exception of one or two still retained under advisement, and left for Washington. Judge Tuley announces that he will adjourn court June 3) for the summer vacation, and will not be in court during vacation.

STATE COURTS.

Judson E. Wright commenced an action in trespass
yesterday against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company and Julis Joachim, Claiming
110,000 damages.

Frederick Freiberg commenced a suit in debt
against the City of Chicago, claiming \$25,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Charles Broesenick letters testamentary were issued to Rosalie Krauter. The estate is valued at about \$4,000. is valued at about \$4,000.

In the estate of Anton Sorge, letters of administration were issued to Frederick Hansche. The estate is valued at about 10 frederick Hansche. The estate in the soul admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Betsy Jane Willicox. The estate is valued at about \$5,500.

In the estate of Margareth Schmidt et al., minors, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Emilie Schmidt, and her bond for \$500 was approved. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—14, 41, 88, and 83. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—98 to 211, inclusive. No. 197, Ucht-JUDGE GARY—38 to 21t, inclusive. No. 18t, Commenter Relief, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—384, 383, 370 to 379, inclusive. No. 37, inclusive. No. 37, inclusive. No. 1, IVDGE MOKAN—58 to cases, term Nos. 1,311, Thomp-JUDGE MOKAN—58 to asset the Nos. 1,511, Thompson v. Pullman Palace-Car Company, and 385, 'Lewis son v. Pullman Palace-Car Company, and 385, 'Lewis Nos. 180, 183, 360, 361, 364, 365 to 380, inclusive. No case on trial. on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—14, 15, 16. No. II on trial, arguments only to be heard.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 16 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 16 on hearing.

JUDGE KNICKEIRBOCKER—General business.

CRIMINAL COUNT—NOS. 1,265, 42, 366, 544, and 1,292.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases. Term Nos. 1,082, 1,108, 1,114, 1,117, 1,121, and 1,152.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT-JUDGE GARY-Hannah Minor v. George M. Gross; verdict, \$65.50. APPELLATE COURT-SECOND DIS-

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The Appellate Court for the Second District convened here to-day, Judges Pilisbury and Pleasants being present. Judge Tracy, who had been elected Chief-Justice, is detained at home by sickness in his family. Examinations of students for admission to the Bar, a class of twenty or more being already registered, will take piace at 16 o'clock to-morrow.

Owing to the death of the late Librarian at the Supreme Court-House, George S. Williams, candidates are pushing their claims for the vacancy.

The Appellate Court proceedings to-day were as follows:

No. III. Cassady vs. Board of Trustass. Town 35,

Range 10, Will County; motion by defendants in Court.

No. 66. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad
Company vs. City of Aurors; motion by appellant to
withdraw record abstracts and briefs.

No. 5ia. Ashersft et al. vs. Godfrey; motion by appellant for continuation as by stapuation.

No. 53. Waish et al. vs. Lyons; motion by appellant
for extension of lime to file briefs.

No. 53. McKinley vs. The Wilmington Star Mining
Company; same motion.

No. 54i. Hanson, impleaded, vs. Joliet Iron & Steel
Company; same.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni–The Formation of a Permanent Organization.

For the purpose of effecting a permanent organization a meeting of the Alumni of Bennett Medical College was held yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the lower lecture-room of the College building, No. 511 State street. Upon taking the chair, to which he had been called, Prof. E. F. Rush, M. D., stated the object of the meeting and impressed upon the minds of those present the importance of the object, and the great benefits which would result, both to the College and the honored alumni, from a thorough and permanent organization.

Dr. W. K. Harrison, Secretary, read a report which gave a brief and succinct history of the steps taken towards effecting a permanent organization, which was received and adopted.

Drs. W. K. Harrison, H. A. McMaster, F. A. Barber, M. E. Reasner, and Mrs. Tongue were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and hydraws and Drs. Curiss. Tacquer and of a Permanent Organization.

appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and Drs. Curtiss, Tascher, and Rahr a Committee on Credeutials. In order to give these Committees time to report, a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling,

reported that document, which was then taken up seriatism and adopted. Art. II., setting forth the object of the organization, declares that "the object of the Association shall be to advance the interests and elevate the standing of Bennett Medicai College, and its Aliumi shall assemble at stated intervals for mutual counsel and social intercourse, and shall secure by organized effort all the rights and privileges that belong to us in common with other schools of medicine."

The Committee on Credentials reported that fifty members of the aliumi were present and ready to sign the constitution. After they had done so the President stated that the aliumi and friends would participate in an excursion on the lake Wednesday evening, and in connection with the members of the National Eclectic Association, which meets in Chicago Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, would sit down to a banquet which had been tendered by the eclectic physicians of Chicago.

The meeting took a recess until 1:30 p. m.
The alumni reassembled at 2 o'clock, Dr. Rush in the chair. After the transaction of unimportant business, Prof. W. H. Davis, of Chicago, delivered

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

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He said that, in behalf of Chicago and her eighty-four eelectic physicians and for the Faculty of the Bennett Medical College, he welcomed the alumni back to their own, old home. After stating that the history of the College embraced eleven annual sessions, he gave a hurried glance at the progress of the College from its beginning up to the present time. After which he remarked that the alumni's great desire was to benefit humanity in all of its several branches. One of the grandest achievements of the alumni consisted in the elevation of the professional tone of the Northwest. The object of the gathering was to absorb thought, and to encourage all who were working for the elevation of man to renewed effort in an increasing field of usefulness. In conclusion, the speaker urged those present to go forward in the good work, if necessary be baptized afresh in the cause for which they had dedicated their lives,—the cause of humanity,—and they would reap the reward due to honest toil and unquestioned merit.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS presented the names of the following officers:
President—Dr. H. S. McMaster, Michigan.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. J. A. McKlucen, Iowa;
H. B. Laftin, Wisconsin; C. S. Stoddard, Minnesota; B. F. Dillon, Indiana; Mrs. H. K. Whitford, Illinois. sota; B. F. Dillon, Indiana; Mrs. H. K. Whitford, Illinois.
Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. W. K. Harrison, Chicago.
Executive Committee—W. K. Harrison, Mrs. M. E. Reasuer, B. F. Bush.
The report was accepted and the candidates elected by acclamation.
Upon taking the chair Dr. McMaster made an appropriate address.
Prof. Milton Jay was then introduced, and in a brief speech related the story of the trials and tribulations of the Bennett College from its beginning up to the time when it reached an enduring basis. Now both the hospital and the College building are practically out of debt. Those structures have cost the Faculty \$65,000. The Faculty, he said, had not only paid out of its pocket a large sum of money, but, also, the entire amount received from graduates, in order to perpetuate the principles in which they so carnestly believed. Referring to the graduates who had gone out into the world, he said that over 400 graduates had passed through and out of the halls of Bennett College strengt in their intention to mentaling the world, he said that over 400 graduates and passed through and out of the halls of Bennett College strong in their intention to maintain the reputation of their aima mater, to benefit mankind, and to carve themselves names high on the scroll of fame.

Dr. Greer, President, and Dr. Wilder, Secretary of the National Eclectic Association, were introduced, and made brief speeches, in which they congratulated the alumni of Bennett College upon their organization, and the interest manifested, and predicted for it great prosperity.

manifested, and predicted for it great pros-perity.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the club room, Palmer House, at 8 p. m.

At 8 o'clock, in the club-room, Palmer House, the Alumni reassembled, Dr. MacMaster in the chair. After considering and adopting amend-ments to the constitution, the meeting listened to remarks from members of the various classes, among them Prof. R. A. Gunn, Dr. C. W. Davis, of Iowa; Dr. MacMaster, of Michigan; Dr. C. S. Stoddard, of Minnesota; Dr. C. J. Cook, of Rhode Island; Dr. Harrison, Secretary of the class of 1877; Dr. E. Peters, of Illinois; Dr. J. W. Stone, of Illinois; Drs. A. F. Rush, U. H. Davis, Mrs. Reasner, Mrs. M. E. Hyde, and Prof. Green; and letters were read from several absent members

letters were read from several absent members of the Alumni. A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Dons Male Attire and Starts East-Couldn't Live with Her Husband-How She Was Discovered. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toledo, O., June 15 .- A strange, and yet no altogether uncommon, phase of life was revealed altogether uncommon, phase of life was revealed to-day at the Union Depot. Officer Sullivan had occasion to be at the depot when the morn-ing Lake Shore trains arrived, and was informed by Detective Cavanaugh that a woman disguised as a man was in one of the coaches. Proceeding to the car indicated, Sullivan found the figure clothed in a black suit, straw hat, and new clothed in a black suit, straw hat, and new box-toed shoes, reclining on a seat. It wore a mass of ourly hair at the back of the head, and small black mustache. The officer at once recognized in the figure before him a woman, and a very fair-looking one at that. She recognized the officer as quick as he did her, and when he laid his hand on her shoulder, she said she knew what was wanted and would so with him. She was taken wanted, and would go with him. She was taken to Central Station, where, in answer to inquiries, she told the following story: "My name is Kate Bouch. I live in Grand Island, Neb., with my husband, Frederick Bouch. We have Kate Bouch. I live in Grand Island, Neb., with my husband, Frederick Bouch. We have been married nine years, but he is so close-fisted, stingly, and cruel that I have left him twice in my own-clothes, and he has caught me each time. Finally about four months ago I went to work for some neighbors who advised me to buy a man's suit and leave disguised in that way. So I got enough money to buy these clothes, and last Wednesday left. I changed my clothes at the house of a friend three miles from home, and did not sleep until I got to Chicago. There I was about to board a train for Toledo when I thought I saw my husband in the depot, and so I walked to Englewood, where I was all right. The way they detected me was: Between Chicago and here I want to sleep, and my mustache fell off, and when I awoke I found several men were looking at me. Then your policeman brought me over here. My mother lives in Whituy, Canada, but I was going to Buffalo to see a sister, for I knew my brothers would whip my husband if he comes for me. I met Fred in Ontario first. He had claimed a nomestead of 180 acres about eight miles from the railroad in Grand Island, Neb. We lived happily the first two or three years. I had two children, but they are both doad. I do so hope they will let me go Bast, for I can never live with him again." The story was told with frequent bursts of tears, and her face was covered with her hands during its recital. She was detained in the Sergeant's room without charge being preferred awaiting the Captain's heatined. She was been arrested. She will leave for Buffalo to-morrow.

A CARD TO MAYOR HARRISON.

A CARD TO MAYOR HARRISON.

CHICAGO, Jupe 15.—SIR: I demand, and with me 5,000 West Siders demand, the immediate discharge of the keeper of the Madison-street bridge. To-day at 3:30 p. m. he opened the bridge for two vessels to pass south. This required about five minutes. The handreds of people who had gathered expected the bridge would be at once closed, but not so. The bridge would be at once closed, but not so. The bridge would be at once closed, but not so. The bridge would be at once closed, but not so. The bridge slowly down the river about Van Buren street. It would save him a little exertion to keep the bridge open and wait for them. He did so, of course. This required twelve minutes,—or seventeen minutes by the watch that the bridge was kept open, when the ordinance limits the time to ten minutes. He ought to be discharged and made an example of for the other bridge-tenders who A CARD TO MAYOR HARRISON.

are daily violating the city laws and annoying the public in like manner. When the first two vessels passed this great, overgrown, lazy man should have closed the bridge, and there was ample time for all the waiting people, cars, and teams to have passed over before it would have been necessary to open it for the other two boats. This man has been feeding at the public crib too long. He is fat, sleek, and lazy. He doesn't care how many thousand people wait or suffer inconvenience. All he wants is to rest and let all the boats pass through. Then, if he is not too tired or has not fallen asleep, he will close the bridge and let the people cross over. The bridges are nulsance enough at best, and, when managed as the Madison street bridge is, they become a veritable curse. It should never be kept open longer than five minutes.

WEST-SIDER. are daily violating the city laws and a the public in like manner. When the

EDUCATIONAL.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Obicago Tribuns.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 14.—Some weeks since, the Rev. J. M. Hubbert, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this city, offered to the students of Lincoln University a \$10 gold piece as a prize for the best declamation, the contestants to be not less than six, and the judges three in number, to be chosen by the Faculty. The contest came off last Saturday evening, in the College Chapel, before a large and appreciative audience. The judges were the Rev. Dr. W. B. Farr, of St. Louis, and Mrs. J. A. Lutz and Dr. R. M. Wilson, of this city. The orators and their declamations were: B. E. Powell, "Eugene Aram's Dream"; Allie Dillon, "The Fireman"; W. B. Miller, "The Prisoner of Chillon"; Minnie L. Brewster, "The Angels of Buena Vista"; Allie Cleaver, "Who Saved St. Michael's? "G. L. Hunter, "Eulogy on Lafayette"; L. Hamil, "Charge of the Light Brigade"; Lizzie Anderson, "The Sisters"; Frank Dearborn, "Spartacus at Capua." All acquitted the mones upon Miss Minnie Brewster. Dr. McGlumphy, the President of the University, then presented the prize amid loud applause.

The Commencement-week exercises opened Sunday morning with the Bacqualureate sermon to the graduating class, delivered by the Rev. W. B. Farr, D. D., editor of the St. Louis Observer. The address was both eloquent and instructive. This evening the tenth annual reunion of the Literary Societies will be held in the Chapei Hall. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

New York, June 15.—The Long Island Road will shortly establish a new fast day line be-tween New York and Newport, making the run ween New York and Newport, making the run in about seven hours. An express train will connect at Greenport with a large and powerfully-built steamer especially fitted up for the Newport route.

Why does Glenn's Sulphur Soap sell so well? Because it makes the skin clear. Avoid counterfeits.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Bruggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

State-sts. WEST DIVISION.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdoaler, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madjson-st., near Western-sv.
TH. SONICHSEN, Druggist, 39 Bine Island-sv., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C.HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdoaler, and Fancy Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H.F. KRAFT, Druggist, 64 West Madison-st., corner Paulina. Paulina.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

1. M. Williams & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st.,

corner Sophia.

LOUIS w. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 45 East Division-bi., between LaSaile and Wells. PERSONAL. DERSONAL—BON: THERE IS A LETTER the Post-Office for you. DON.

LOST AND FOUND. POUND-ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY first-st., June III, a pocketbook with a small sun of money. Owner can have it by calling at 320, shurtleft-av., up-stairs, after 6 p. in., proving contents, and paying for advertisement. Lonis, and paying for advertisement.

Jost A. Golld Lock ET ON SUNDAY EVEN.

Ling, June 18, on the east side of Michigan-av.
between Sixteenth-st, and Eddridge-court. I had this
inscription on back: Presented to Mrs. R. Hefter,
by the Ladles' Social Society, Feb. 24, 1673. Suitable
reward will be paid for its return to 5 East Sixteenth. L OST—MONDAY AFTERNOON ON LA SALLS.

L Bandolph, or Dearborn-st., a small purse containing a sum of money, one or two keys, and a col with initials engraved. Finder may keep the golpiece and please return the purse to Boom 9 or 10, 17 standolph-st. OST-ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN

M St. Tribune omce.

L OST-BET WEEN MANDELL BROS'. STORE
and the Recorder's office, a pocket containing
West Side car-tickets, some South Side car-tickets, a
fe note, and some change. Please return to the Re-Sonte, and some change. Please return to the Recorder's office, Si Madison-st., and receive thanks of owner, who cannot afford the loss.

Lost-A BLACK BRACELET WITH GOLD bands; valued as a gift; suitable reward by notifying W. D. GiBSON, life Lake-st.

Lost-ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR STATE, about 5 o'clock, lady's pocketbook, containing small sum of money, memorandum papers return ticket to South Bend, small gold cross, Maitese. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with Cashier Culver, Page & Hoyne, Monroe-st.

with Cashler Culver, Page & Hoyne, Morroe-st.

I OST—TUESDAY, JUNE 8. ON INDIANA-AV.
Car, white pear opera-gias, engraved "To Marian from Martin." Finder will confer a favor by returning the same to Tribune office or Chicago City Railway Company's office.

I OST—JUNE 10, TWO BAY MARES, ONE HAS three white feet and spavined on left hind leg; the other is a little pigeon-tood in fore legs. Bring to 131 Milwaukee-av. and receive reward.

CTOLEN—ON THURSDAY, JUNE 10, FROM LYN-Doo, III, a borse and buggy; horse a dark sorrel with stripe in face; hair off under eyes, caused by weak eyes, weight about Ligo, age about it years; buggy painted black, with very light top, plane box with spit in off side, patent hold-back on thills. A suitable reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of same. Address C. L. PARK-HURST, Lyndon, III.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

216 TWENTY-kightPh - St. — BOARD AND room for gentleman and wife in private family. Inquire at 216 Twenty-eighth-st, with references. family. Inquire at 216 Twenty-eighth-st, with references.

1823 WABASH-AV.—TORRENT, WITH BOARD, incely-furnished rooms.

1919 MICHIGAN-AV., OLD NO. 600—A NICELY Intrinshed front room to rent with board. References exchanged.

240.4 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE furnished front rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE family on South Side, near Twenty-second-st.; gentlemen preferred. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Twenty-the second-st.; and Twenty-the second-st. 24, Tribune office.

North Side.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Rooms with board \$1 to \$5 per week; without board, \$2 to \$4.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURboard. 269 EAST ILLINOIS-ST. - LARGE SOUTH-front room to rent, with board; also single

17 THROOP-ST. BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Madison — Board and handsonely-turnished rooms to permanent responsible parties. Reference.
222 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE SUITE OF TOOMS and large single room, with best of table board. In Choice Location on the West Side.

In Choice Location on the West Side.

With well-furnished back parlor and bedroom, or alcove room above. Modern improvements. Private family. H 48, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, COUNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Paimer—Board and roum per day, \$1.20 to St.00; per week, from \$1 to \$12; also roums rented without board.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST ADdressed to the state of the state o BOARD-BY GENT AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family. Must be first-class. References. North side. Address H 44, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Goo. P. Rowell & Co. New-paper Advertising Bureau, 19 Spruce-st., N. Y. Send for circular.

paper Advertising Burosu. B Spruce-st., N. Y. Send for circular.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WOULD LIKE A A line to seil on the road in connection with teas. Address H & Tribune office.

If YOU ARE NOT WELL AND STRONG, GO TO Dr. McCHESNEY'S new Swedish Movement Cura and Bath Institute, Palmer House, for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, and see what can be described by the control of the

A GRADUATE (AMONG "SENIOR OPTIMES")

of SR, John's College, Cambridge, England, Class
of SR, wishes pupils in classics and the higher
branches of mathematics. Address DANIEL PER-CIVAL BOUTE, B. A., 259 Wabash-av. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN WILL BE given by a competent young man. Persons desirous to learn the German language are requested to send their address to H 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND bottler complete, either stationary or portable, from 30 to 30 horse power. Address EGGLESTON & SPALDING, Gibson City, Ill., giving full particulars, size of cylinder, boiler, etc., and cash price.

FOR SALE—S FEET ON SOUTH WATER-ST. near Wabash-av., with a 4-story and basemen brick building, cheap for cash. Inquire of JACOI WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-10 ACRES ON GRAND BOULEVARD cheap. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dear POR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS blocks between Jackson and Randolph-sta., Wabash-av. and Frankiin-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., & Dearborn-st.

POR SALE - 50 PRET ON STATE-ST., NEAF Thirty-seventh, west front; can be had at mucl less than its vaine. MEAD & COE, 140 La Salie-st. FOR SALE -48 FRET ON WASHINGTON-ST., east of Western-av., north front, at a great bargain for cash. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salie-st. FOR SALE-ON LONG TIME-LOTS AT CORNER of Racine and Webster-avs. Address H IA Trib TOR SALE—HANDSOME PRESSED BRICK I house on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fourth-sit, unfinished; dining-room and kitchen on parlor door; will be finished to suit the purchaser. MATSON HILL, & Washington-st.

TOR SALE-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON THE T North Side, in the vicinity of the McCormica mansion, 50,000. MATSON HILL, 26 Washington-st POB SALE-25 FEET IN GROVELAND PARK
south front; best lot in the Park; rare bargain
MATSON HILL, 26 Washington-st. FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST. BUSINESS LOTS NEAR Fifth-av., and Michigan-av. residences near Twen-tieth-at. H. M. SHER WOOD, 70 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN EGANDALE AT decided barkains, on Greenwood and Woodlawnswir, water and sewer on arrest. Lois on Fifty-fourthst., near Frederick-place, for \$17.50 per foot. Several good houses near Kenwood and hyde Bark Depots. One entire block hear Fiftieth-st. depot. Acre property south of Seyenty-first-st., on lake shore. B. A. ULRICH, 18D Dearborn-st. DIARCH, IM DESCROTUS.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, Tmiles from Chiesgo; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare Weents. IRA BROWN, 147 La Salie-st., Room 4. POR SALE-724 ACRES IN H. MAHER'S SUB., IN
Sec. 15, 18, 14, fronting South Park-av., Sixty-thirdtal, and Cottage Grove-av. MEAD & COE, 149 La POR SALE-10 ACRES ON FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., rest Ashland-av., at a bargain; a fine investment or for subdivision and sale. MEAD & COE, 149 La

POR SALE 5,000,000 ACRES FIRST-CLASS FARM-ing land in Kansas; price, \$1,125 to \$4 per acre, Call of Room 75 Unity Building, Dearborn-st. Union Real-Estate & Land Association. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2.890 ACKES OF timber land in Southeastern Missouri; considera-ic black-wainut; railroad within a few milea. S. D. 101LLISTER, Room El, 35 Clark-st. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO BUY, IN NORTHWESTERN MIS-sourt, an improved farm of leb acres; also a sec-tion, unimproved, in same locality, N. BARNES, so Washington-st. Room J. TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-3-STORY SRICK, 10 ROOMS, UNDER improvements, 868 West Jackson-st. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-By TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st. No. 37 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, 3 rooms deep with all modern conventences, has just been painted and calcimined from top
to bottom, large lot and brick barn, \$31. No. \$48 Milwaukee-av., store 2x/0 and basement, has just been
put in perfect order, \$87.30. No. 400 Greenwood-av.
2-story, half-basement, and mansard brick house,
with octagon front; 2 pariors, dining-room, and
kitchen on main floor; two minutes' walk from steam
cars, very low rent. Nos. 1530 and 1554 Wabash-av., 3story and basement stone-fronts; all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood. Miscellaneous.

West Side.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM FLAT, HOT AND COLD
water, etc., in good neighborhood, West Harriion-si., \$R TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-si.

North Side. TO RENT-BLEGANT FLATS OF SEVEN AND delight rooms, all improvements, new buildings, 487 and 489 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 188 Dear-born-st., Rooms 12 and 13. TO RENT-HOOMS.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, I entirely new clean, and airy; no flies, no mosqui-toes; prices moderate. 173 East Randolph-st., Room& TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 1243 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-at. To RENT-AT 291 AND 288 WABASH-AV., ONE nicely-furnished room suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at Suite No. 8.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS every convenience. 494 Wabash-av. North Side.

To RENT—301 CHESTNUT-ST., SMALL MARBLE-front, first-class in every way, almost new gas, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, kitchen on main floor, within walking distance; also 339 Webster-av, two-story and basement brick, gas, bath, hot and cold water. JOHN S. MAL/TMAN, d Clark-st., Room 9. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE ON Market-st, third door south of Randolph, suitable for commission or produce business. J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED AIRY LOFT, THIRD floor, 47 and 49 State-st., 120x50 feet, cheap; over Brunswick & Balke Co. office. Apply to them. WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE ON West Madisor-st, within half a mile of the bridge. Give location and terms. Address K & Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT ON NORTH Clark East Washington, or East Madison. H 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Please state price and location. Address H & Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE ROOMS IN THE basement or barn to do the laundry work in for the rent; colored family. Call at 78 Kinate-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A TONCE-MUST SELL, GREAT BARGAIN-74Octave, three string, elegantly carved, rosewood,
grand square grand plano; popular maker. Only \$245;
cost \$24!. Must be sold and moved at once. Call at
160! Wabash-av. DECKER BROS. PIANOS

MATHUSHEK PIANOS

HAINES BROS. PIANOS

HAINES BROS. PIANOS

STORY & CAMP PIANOS

STORY & CAMP ORGANS

LARGEST STOCK

FINEST WAREROOMS

LOWEST PRICES

AT STORY & CAMPS,

LIS AND 180 STATE-ST.

FISCHER UPRIGHT

For upwards of forty years these superb instruments have retained their position at the head of moderate priced planos. LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts. moderate priced pianos.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LYON & HEALY PIANOS—

L S. G. Fratt, the eminent plantst and composer,
thus expresses himself concerning their well-known
merits: "I congratuiste you upon the great and wellmerited success of the Lyon-Healy Plano, which, to
my mind, is unquestionably the best smitch, to
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into examined and the produced in such a limited
space and for so small an amount of money."

LYON & HEALY,
W. W. A. Superior and the produced in such a limited
space and for so small an amount of money."

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS,
To rent or for sale on installments, at
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS.
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
LYON & HEALT.
STATE AND MONROE-STS. STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE-IMMENSE SAC-rifice—Magnificent 7%-octave Steinway cabinet grand upright piano less than one-fourth cost. Call at 750 West Madison-st.

West Madison-St.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTment of the
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
EMERSON SUPRIGRT PIANOS,
KRANICH & BACH SULAR PIANOS,
KRANICH & BACH SULAR PIANOS,
With other of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
COURTER BOSEWOOD UPRIGHT PI-

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms's and 6. Lil Randoiph-st. Established 1884.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W.H. KING, 39 East Madison-st., Room 3. colinterals. W.H. KING, 39 East Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 161 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ATT TO 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN 8 III. 17 TO 8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN 8 III. 18 PEASE, 162 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 8 Dearborn-st., Room II.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W.N. ALLEY, 161 Dearborn-st., Room II. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to load on watches diamonds and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Ballion Office (Reensed), 50 Rast Madison-st. Estab-lished 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Sank books, and Scandinavian National Bank could be seen that HOLMES, General Broker, of Washington-st. Broker, 8: Washington-st.

I OANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, at reasonable raise. 7Dearbours-st. Booms 6 and 7.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 16: West Monroe-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, MACHIN-ers, warehouse receipts, and other good collat-erals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salie-st., Room & erals. J. J. OWEN, St La Salle-st., Room & S. 1.000. E.000, E.001, \$4.000. AND \$5.00 TO LOAN rates. JOHN S. MALTMAN, di Clark-st., Room R. \$25.000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT UPON real estate socurity in sums of \$1.000 and appeards. D. C. & C. W. MICHOLES, 208 La Salle.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-DRUGGIST WHO HAS HAD ABOUT three years' experience, can speak German, and has good reforences. Address H. Tribune office.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE, house to keep general ledger. Apply by letter, with reference, to E.S. Tribune office.

WANTED-TOGO TO A SMALL TOWN 100 MILES west an active young man, good perman and accurate at figures, and must be able to run a telegraph instrument; steady employment. Address, stating wages, HB, Tribune office. Stating wages, H is, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A grocery store; must have good references and also Archered.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as stock clerk in a wholesale men's furnishing goods house. Must understand the business thoroughly. Send reference from last employer and name salary wanted, or no attention. Address M 2, Tribune office. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL CLOTH-ing salesman. None othear need apply. Refer-ences required. A. J. NUTTING & CO., 104 and 106 Madison-st.

WANTED-TEN GOOD IRON-MOLDERS, IMmediately, at Ide's Iron Works, Springfield, Ill.
WANTED-SIGN-WRITER-STRADY EMPLOYmed, best wages; none but first-class man
need apply. SPENCER, 122 State-at. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIM-mer; steady work. RERMAN & CO., Lincoln, WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER, SPEAK-ing German and English, for shortender, 41 State-st.

WANTED-20 FIRST-CLASS LIGHT LATHE
and planer hands with exrta pay to work six
nights per week of twelve hours each. None but
good hands need apply. Columbian Iron Works, 66
South Clinton-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY TO CLEAN HORSES AND
work around a barn. St North Wells-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH AND TAKE CARE
of floor in stable; don't call unless experienced
and acquainted with the city; \$0 and board. 914 Madison-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE West; wages, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day; cheap fare. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. Water-st.

WANTED-500 LABORERS, \$1.50 PRR DAY;
board \$2.50 per week; 10 spikers for C. N. & W. Co.
50 quarrymen; lady cook for hotel; free fare. J.H.
SPERBECK, Zi West Randelph-st.

WANTED-300 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD
work; 100 for work in city. Apply to ENRIGHT
& CO., Northwestern Employment Agency, 73 South
Canal-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—OUR BOOKS, "CDRIOSIties of the Bible" and "Mother. Home, and
Heaven," afford great success for agents; hundreds
of emergatic persevoing men and women can make
more money and do more good selling these books
than at any other basiness. Write for illustrated circulars. R. C. TRKAT, 167 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-A STOUT BOY ABOUT II. APPLY at Ill South Despialnes-st., in basement WANTED-AGENTS-41 SAMPLES FREE; 2000 given away in six months. It pays to be liberal with agents. Rusiness permanent; profits immense on small capital. Call or send stamp for paper. Merrill Manufacturing Company. Room 2 27 North Clark-st. WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE With good canvassers for life insurance by W.H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Deaborn and Monroe-sta WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE CITY AND short country trips. Address, stating last occupation, H 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS MAN to solicit goods on consignment for a commission house. Address M 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 PER WERK—ONE GOOD MAN IMmediately; experience not necessary. Inquire
axonic Depository, Room 35 Fuller's Building, No.
150 Dearborn-st. DATE OF THE PARTY WANTED—BY WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE, live, wideswake man to solicit orders; must come well recommended; must also be AI penman. If not a good penman don't answer. H 42, Tribune. WANTED-BY A NEW YORK IMPORTER (IN Chicago) a young man acquainted with country trade, to sell dry goods, notions, etc. Address K & Tribane office. WANTED-A DRIVER TO TAKE ORDERS AND deliver goods on the South Side by a leading fancy grocery house. One thoroughly acquainted and with unexceptionable references. Address M Z, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY SOME VERY VALnuble high-bred fast trotting and saddle horses
for a little money. They comprise some of the finest
driving road horses ever offered in this city. They
were selected for owner from the best stock-farms in
Kentucky and Orange County, New York, including
Charley Backman's Young Ethan Allen, dam by
American Star; can show a thirty gait, and very
promising. Also, Young Bashaw by Green's Grand
Bashaw, 6 years old, very handsome, and can trot
fast, and is good under saddle. No reasonable offer
will be refused, as they must be sold at once, for
feasons which will be emblained to purchaser. A
antifactory guarantee and trial given. Can be seen
as any time at barn No. 356 Michigan-av. A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE WILL BE SOLD A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE WILL BE SOLD TO non-third her value; she was raised by Wm. T. Withers, Fairiawn Stook Farm, Kentucky, and known as the premium mare; Kitty Almont, sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the celebrated trotting mare Cindors, record 2:19; Kitsy Almont is 5 years old, 15% hands high, is very genue, and well of our mess, and good under saddle, has been used six months by present owner, who is a lady going abroad, and must sell immediately at some price; she can trot a mile in 2:35; she is warranted perfectly sound and kind. Call at owner's residence, 32 Michigan-av. The Range of the Country of the Coun

POR SALE-A VERY FINE PAIR HAMBLE-tonion roadsters, young and city broken; color, mahogany bay. Apply to HIRAM HOAG, 58 and 50 Rast Lake-st. Rast Lake-st.

TOR SALE—A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE, DARK brown, 7 years old, about 560 pounds, city broke, afraid of nothing, and broke to harness. Apply at 150 West Monroe-st.

TOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT WHITE COUPS In good sound condition. Call morning or evening at 255 Sherman-st., near Polk. JOHN MITCHELL, AUCTION AND COMMISSION house, 55 and 186 Washington-st, buys, sells, and exchanges all kinds of new and second-hand vehicles Cash advances on horses and buggles. Call for bar-gains. I IGHT FAMILY CARRIAGES, PHARTONS, side-bar top-buggies, canopy-top phaetons, etc., at low prices. S West Madison-st. H. B. HILL.

WANTED - A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, suitable for very small pony; must be in good condition. Address H 2, Tribune office. WANTED—TO BUY—A MODERN STYLE COUPR rocksway; must be in perfect order, and cheap for cash. Address, stating price, M. I. Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX CAR-LOADS CHEAP HORSES, marcs, and mules, before Friday moon, at 70 South Canal-et.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MINER WHO OWNS FOUR CLAIMS NEAR Leadville will give a balf interest for means to develop them. H.24. Trioune office.

A BIG FORTUNE FOR A MAN WITH CAPITAL A —A valuable commercial business, secured by letters patent United States, for asie, including patents. Address Est. Fribune office.

A FORTUNE FOR A MAN WITH A LITTLE A CONTUNE FOR A MAN WITH A LITTLE FOR THE MAN WITH A LITTLE FOR WASHINGTON OF THE MAN WITH A LITTLE FOR WASHINGTON OF THE MAN WITH A LITTLE FOR WASHINGTON OF SERVED FOR SERVER FOR SERVER FOR A STOCK OF A CONTUNE FOR SALE—AN OLD-ENTABLISHED BUSINESS IN the MAN WESTERN FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

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FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

FOR SALE—APATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH Haisted—St. AUGUST O'FTO.

FOR SALE—APATENT RIGHT FOR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH HAISTED—ST. DOING BUSINESS IN THE MOTHER PAR WESTERN N. 25 SOUTH HAISTED—ST. DOING BUSINESS IN THE MOTHER

States; plenty work, good pay. Call at the office, No. 88 South Haisted-st. AUGUST OFFO.

POR SALE—MEAT MARKET. FIXTURES BEliong to store, Doing nice business. Address M. 8. Tribune office.

POR SALE—LUMBER-YARD IN A NEW AND growing town in Nebrasks; stock about \$4,000; no real estate. Address D illu, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN TO manage agency of valuable medical specialty in large Western city; capital \$500; will pay \$5,000 yearly. Address M 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH SE,000 TO JOIN party in extending a manufacturing business that will be are investigation. Address H II. Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH \$5,000 TO JOIN party in extending a manufacturing business that will be a supplied of the state of

A STROLOGIST-MRS DR. ELLIS NEVER PALLS
A to tell the past, present, and future correctly; when best to buy or sell for proft; your luck in all mines of chance; if you are in trouble, sice, or unhappy, consuit the Doctor quickly. 77 South Green-st.

We recommend Mrs. Franks on Business, love, fieldly, marriage, resuccess, mining, otc. Call or write. 3d West Madison-st. Fee, Sicto St.

FOST SALE.

TOB SALE—ONE FINELY BRED SAYE TER-rier dox pup; one pure white thorougabred bull-dox pup; one pure white thorougabred bull-dox pup; one anadosme English terrier, weight a pounds it year old, a perfect picture; and two fine mocking-birds, together with elegant cancer; all must be soid; leaving the city. Inquire at 1214 Wabash-av. PARTNERS WANTED.

DARTNER WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED dairy man wants a partner with a cash capital for dairy business in connection with a new invention in the milk trade. Call for Mr. THUMSON as Hotel Dannevirke, ill and ID Milwankee-sv., I to 3 p. m., for five days.

WANTED-PENALE HELP. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE Work in a family of five. Apply at 557 South Le Salle-st., first house south of boulevard. WANTED-A SECOND GIRL, GERMAN OR Norwegian. Must bring references. Apply as 202 Michigan-av., new number. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 25 South Peorin-st. WANTED-AT 415 SUPERIOR ST.-A THE oughly competent girl for general houses must be good cook and laundress; three in family WANTED-IMMEDIATRLY—A CAPABLE GIVE to do general housework in a private fam Best references required. Apply at 1545 (new nu ber) Michigan-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
(four in family); good wages. Apply at d'Lincoln-place, between Sophis-st, and Webster-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK OR DO
GENERAL BOUSEWORK. Please call at 35 North.

Camai-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork: must be a good cook, washer, and ironer;
private family of three. 18 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH,
and iron. Apply at 57 Washington-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDE OR GERMAN
girl to do general housework. Good reference
required. Apply at 321 Wabash-av. required. Apply at MI WADMEL-W.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN,
or colored girl for general housework. Call for
two days at 1946 West Monroe-st. Wanted—tirel for control of the cont Laundresses.
WANTED-FIRST-CLASS IRONERS. APPLY to housekeeper Grand Pacific Hotel. WANTED-ONE EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS; German need not apply. 180 Ohio-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUNKE'S office, 125 Milwantee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TEND A CIGAR stand at 31 South Ciark-st., corner Jackson.

WANTED-A GOOD, MODEST GIRL AS SALES-indy and cashier. Balerences required. Address H 6. Tribune office. WANTED-SO GIRLS EVERY MORNING TO pick strawberries. Apply to the REBER PRE-BERVING CO., 196 to 22 East Jackson-st. STUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG EASTERN
man with railroad office experience in a substantial
business where there will be a chance to rise if satisfaction is given; would prefer to work for a Christian
man. Address H d. Tyrbune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER.
S B would like an office position. Have had some experience in insurance business. Address 60, Trib-SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OF une office. SITUATION WANTED-IN STORE OR OFFICE O or anywhere where the services of an experience office man would be useful; knows the city well, an can furnish first-class city references. Address B 4 Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AM A YOUNG MAN from Canada, first-chas penman; correct at figures; can correspond; tho roughly understand single and double entry bookkeeping; must do something; am willing to do anything, Address E 44, Tribune office.

une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GENTLEMAN, AS bring first-class references. E. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GENTLEMAN, AS bring first-class references. E. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-AS CORRESPONDENT, Second bookkeeper, or to do general office work. References and security. Will pay &t for a place worth having. Address M. 4, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—FOR DISTILLERS—AN experienced distilleryman, just returned from Europe, where he has made himself acquainted with the latest improvements belonging to the trade, offers his service, by arrangement of new factories; will take employment as yeastmaker or beer and alcohol runner; has got a new improvement of a continuing distill, drawing to be seen. Call as Hotel Dansevirks, 22 and 219 Milwaukee-av., 10 to 13 a. m., for Hre days.

five days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A man competent to do all repairing and steamnsting; if years' experience. Address H is, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUSTOM CUTTER: also understands the trade as salesman in cloths and clothing; practical experience and good reference. Address J. P. D., Washington Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUTION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener by an Englishman of good experience. Address H 28, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLERALE GRo-oerr house as city buyer, salesman, or traveling agent; have had 4½ years' experience with the lar-est house in Chicago. References first-class. Ad-dress H il. Tribune office. CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED
man and wife (English), is years in United States
and Canada; man used to all kinds of work; wife
good housekeeper; strictly reliable. Wal. and Khina
Adams, les west washington-st.
CITUATION WANTED—LAWYERS—I WANT A
D position in a law office; am a member of the New
York State Bar; can fill any position. Best of references. Address H is, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF SUPER OF SUPE

D. 2 with references, in above or omes. H & Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG man with a reliable Board of Trade firm. Address H 24 Tribune office.

SMTUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. Bomestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Sgirl to do second work in a private family. Good ref erence given. Address led Seggwick-suity.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMan, for cooking and pisin washing in private family, or housework in small family. Call for two days at 207 South Desplaines—st. at 20 South Desplaines -8t.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Address to North Wells-20.

SITUATION WANTED-AY A MIDDLE AGED Swedish girl, either as second girl, or general songswork, in a small family. Apply at 30 Orchard-21.

SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL. Of general work in family of two. Apply at 117 Blue highest and -av.

Second work in family of two. Apply at 171 Bine laiand av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG GIRL THAT a lately came from Ireland, to do second work and sewing: can do all kinds of Taney work. Please address H E. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; UNDUSCOND CONTROL WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; UNDUSCOND CONTROL WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL; UNDUSCOND CONTROL WORK DISTRICT WORK BY A COMPACT OF THE STATE OF

SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family. Call at 189 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

Cituation wanted—ror a good swedish cook; also for general servants. Mist. Whitta-ker, 36 North Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Announcement—the union furniture company, sti and sic west Madison—st., have now the largest and most varied shock of the largest and so west from 13 to 1850.

Also crockery, silver, and glassware, and in fact verything needed for housekeeping.

Select your goods now to be delivered before the rise. Make a small payment, and pay the balance monthly.

UNION PURNITURE COMPANY, all and 85 west Madison—st.

Open Monday, Thursday, and saturday evenings.

PURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, RTC.,

AT LOW CASH PRICES,

On easy payments,

Solendid shock. Fair dealing.

Upon evenings.

J. W. & J. R. STORET,

ZS State—st.

AGENTS WANTED-LUCHATIVE EMPLOYA ment—The Union Central Life Insurance Company, is employing a few Special Agents, to devote their entire time to its interests, in solicising applicants for insurance. To the right ment,
possessing character, tack, and knowledge of human
nonnormal and the second of th

A GENTS WANTED—SIX OR MIGHT EXPS— ferenced ascents, make or female, at once, to can-vase the city for the bearwell in the substitud article in the world. A house temper to be beauthout article in wants. Light, sentese, and remunerative work gues-anteed. Apply to W. H. OFFICER, 248 Walash av.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 20 TO E RANDOPHot., have the finest warerooms and the best facities in the city for storing furniture, planos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made it desired.

FIDELITY STURAGE CO., NOS. 75, 75, AND 65
East Van Buren-at; established 1875; permanenand reliable; storage of furniture; advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE: IN FIRST-CLASS,
clean, dry lofts by elevator, as low rates. Apply
to the W. WETHERELL, its and 157 Wabash-av.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE BUGGIESS 1970. STORAGE FOR YURNITURE, BUGGIES cheapest and best in city. Advances as lo J. C. & G. PARRY, M. West Monroe-st.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO A wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding get an offer made you from E. Helischi El., Se State-st.; I will pay to per cent more than any other dealer, in the city. Remember the number, to state

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Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and La Salle. En-f the Nathal English Opem Company. Grand Duchess." Evening, "Belles of

Haverty's Theatre.

Areet, corner of Monroe. Engite's London Opera Company.

"Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearborn and State of the Bijou Opera Company. "The ht," and "Charity Begins at Home." Af-Central Music-Hall. dolph and State. "Pina

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. The Presidential campaign has now fairly opened. The Republicans have a magnificent standard-bearer, at once a statesman, scholar, and soldier, who is worthy of the cordial support of every Republican in this broad land. Every man who is proud of the patriotic record of the ican party, and devoted to the honor and welfare of his country, cannot besitate to sup port Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD and the whole

blican ticket. The Republicans must confront the "Solid South" by a Solid North. Congress must be Brigadiers and their doughface allies; and the ent must be kept in the control of the party that saved the Union and made a free

To these ends a wide dissemination among the eopie of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will essentially

In order to place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the tands of the greatest possible number of readers luring the campaign, it will be mailed to any part of the United States for Afty cents until

After the Presidential ejection.

Any person remitting \$5 can have twelve copies of the WEEKLY mailed for the sam ength of time to as many names; or, for \$10, twenty-five copies will be sent. Pour in the lubs without delay. It will make a lively fight, and "carry the war into Africa."

THE Hon. B. B. Lewis, an Alabama Con-

A Toronto convict escaped the gallows by poisoning himself yesterday. He was to hanged to-day.

HARRISON, an expert counterfeiter of Canadian and United States barested at Toronto yesterday. THE National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt.

has failed, and the President of the institution is missing. Poor investments did it. GREEK pirates have been ravaging the

coast of Asia Minor recently. One to been entirely sacked by the marauders. A LUNATIC named Thomas Johnston, who

resided near Corinth, Ont., cut his brother's fhroat yesterday morning while the latter was saleep, and then cut his own. CHARLES THOLE, a South-Side grocer,

committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning. It is said the unfortunate man had been drinking rather freely of late. FROM remarks made by Horatio Seymour at Syracuse last evening in the hearing of Trie Tribune correspondent it is quite evident that that gentleman will not decline a nomination at the hands of the Cincinnati Convention.

Congress agreed to the conference reports on appropriation bills, and finished consider-tion of all measures of that description yeste day, and is now in readiness for an adjournment

THE Albanian insurgent force, under the command of Hodo Bey, numbers 7,500. Osman Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, is suspected

A NEW and dangerous counterfeit \$100 bill is in circulation. It purports to be of the Na-tional Exchange Bank of Baltimore, and of the "76 series. It is printed on fibre paper. Look

CHILI demands, rather exacting terms of peace from Bolivia and Peru. Bolivia will be obliged to cede its coast territory, and Peru to pay the handsome sum of \$200,000,000 as a war

GEN. GARFIELD arrived yesterday at Wash ington and held a reception during the after noon, which was attended by several distined gentlemen of all parties, who called to atulate the next President.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from the South African Provinces will be soon held at Cape Town to consider the subject of the con-federation of the various provinces and the terms on which it shall be arranged. Poor Whittaker! Everything seems to be

against him. Not satisfied with his conviction for self-mutilation and perjury, the Faculty of the West Point Academy pronounce his exam-ination in philosophy not up to the mark. THE London Standard says that the En-

glish Government has placed the supplies and stores left in the Arctic regions by Sir George Nare's expedition at the disposal of the Ameridon now in those reg Ir was rumored in Washington last night

It was rumored in washington has that the Financial Clerk of Dr. Billings, Assistant Surgeon-General, is a defaulter to a considerable amount. The money taken by the clerk was that which had been appropriated to have artificial limbs for disabled soldiers. A RAILROAD combination, with the Richmond & Danville and the Richmond & York River Roads for a basis, has been formed to control the traffic to and from the scaboard in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-bams, Tennessee, and Mississippi out and to obtain possession of such short lines are necessary to execute the purposes of

THE action of the Nicaraguan Government in making concessions to the American Inter-oceanic Canai Company has been ratified by both Houses of the Nicaraguan Legislature, and their action has been received with demonstrations of approval by the people of that country.

On account of the floods in Northern Wi consin no trains on the Wisconsin Central Rail road can run north of Stevens Point befor Friday, and no train on the Prairie du Chie Division of the Milwankee & St. Paul can cros the Mississippi until the floods have greatly

THE local Republicans are determined o all in their power to insure the election of en. Garfield next November. Meetings were held in several of the city wards last evening for the purpose of organizing Garfield Clubs. The attendance was in most cases large and very

BURNOS AYRES and Eusanada, in the Ar BUENOS AYRES and Eusanada, in the Argentice Republic, have refused to receive the British mails, and are in a state of siege. Skirmishing between the partisans of the rival Presidential candidates has already commenced, and no doubt is entertained that a protracted civil war will be the result.

OVER 500 of Sitting Bull's Indian band from the British side of the international boundary line came into Fort Keogh day before ed to Col. Whistler who is in command in the absence of Gen files. The Indians, who were in a starving conlition, were cared for and fed.

A case of grave-robbing is reported from Ann Arbor. The body of a German woman, taken from a grave in the neighborhood, was discovered by the Sheriff in the University Medical College. The authorities of the institution are, of course, in a state of blissful ignoran as to who placed the body within its walls.

OSMAN PASHA, the Turkish War Minister recommends a mode of settling the Albanian-Montenegrin difficulty which is by no means sat isfactory to Austria, and to which the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has entered a vigorous protest. Osman Pasha would extend the territory of Montenegro towards Herzego-vina at the expense of the territory now occupied by Austria.

THE Presidential election in the Argentine ederation has resulted in the success of the lidate Gen. Roca. The de feated candidate, who is now Governor of Buenos Ayres, threatens to resist the inaugura tion of Roca, and there is a possibilit Buenos Ayres will secede from the Confe pt to set up an indepe ernment of its own.

MESSRS. BAYNE and Errett, the Repub lican Congressmen from the Pittsburg, Pa., dis-tricts, were renominated resterday by acclama-tion. The County Convention passed resolutions in favor of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow for Senator to succeed Wallace, and with great una nimity squeiched "Chris" Magee, a gentlema who has too long run the machine in Pittsburg in the interest of the Camerons.

THE Portuguese Parliament has rejected ercial treaty with England submitte by the representative of the latter Gov-ernment in May, 1879. The rejection of the treaty, after more than a year's negotiation, is regarded as a slight to England, and is the resuit of the violent opposition offered by the Radical press of Portugal and of the Parlia-mentary opposition of the Radical leader Ma-

harmoniously during the Chicago Convention, had a rather lively passage at arms in the House yesterday over the Carlisle Sugar bill, which Frye favored, but which Conger filibustered against. The latter imputed unworthy motives frye favored, against. The latter imputed unworth to Frye, which Frye warmly resented. The to Frye, which Frye warmly resented. The to Frye, which frye warmly resented.

THE Porte has informed the representa tives of the European Powers that the con-clusions of the Berlin Conference will not be has no voice in the deliberations of the Conference. The Conference will go on notwithstanding, and the Powers will doubtiess find means to oblige Turkey to carry out whatever the Con-

THE President vetoed Bayard's Deputy-Marshals bell yesterday, and in a message to the Senate set forth his reasons at considerable length. He held that under the provisions of the bill the Deputy Marshals would not be re-sponsible to the United States Marshal, but own notions. He had no objection to the aptment of the Deputies by the United State Judges, but thought that responsibility should he placed somewhere.

JUDGE S. B. GOOKINS, formerly a member of the Chicago Bar, and at the time of his death a leading member of the Indiana Bar, died at his residence at Terre Haute yesterday morning of earnest advocate of temperance, and was the organizer and the leading member of the "Com-mittee of Seventy" which sought to enforce the Sunday ordinance in this city, and which founded the short-lived Law-and-Order party of 1872.

THE steamer The Queen, from London turing a dense fog on June 16 came in collision with the steamer Anchoria, from New York to Both vessels were badly damaged, and for a time it looked as if a great disaster and loss of life were imminent. The Anchoria suffered most, and her passengers, 180 in number, had to be transferred to The Queen. There was great excitement among those on board both vess but happily there were no casualties.

THE tornado which swept through Indiana in the neighborhood of Shelbyville has caused considerably more damage than was at first supfarm-houses have been completely wrecked, while over a hundred barns and outbuildings have been shivered into kindling-wood. Catt have been killed by the drove; orchards and timber-lands have also suffered great damage. The loss will reach thousands of dollars.

AT a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday, and at which all the members were present, affidavits by the Captain of the Ethel A. Merritt, describing the recent outrage on that vessel by a Spanish man-of-war, were stantially the same as those which have been detailed in THE TRIBUNE, and were such as to warrant the Cabinet in instructing Secretary Evarts to demand an explanation from the panish Government, which instruction the ceretary will immediately comply with.

EDWIN BOOTH, the eminent American traedian, was given a farewell breakfast at Delgedian, was given a farewell breakfast at Dem-monico's yesterday by some of the most prom-inent members of the New York press, bench, bar, pulpit, and stage. The company assembled to do honor to the parting guest was a very brilliant one. Many of the most distinguished legal and literary gentlemen of the country sent letters of regret for their absence. The press, the pulpit, the bar, etc., were toasted in connec-tion with the stage, and responded to in happy speeches by gentlemen of the various learned professions. The occasion was a very enjoy able me, and Mr. Booth, though worthy of every conor, cannot but feel complimented at the par-icipation of so many distinguished persons in

MB. O'DONNELL, the Irish Member Parliament whose question in reference to La-cour, the French Minister to England, has raised such a rumpus in the English House of Com-General Fawcett several questions, each one of which implies that M. Lacour is been rullty of scandalous crimes.

foreign affairs,—it is not unlikely that there is very good ground for his charges. O'Donnell's action in the matter is probably dictated by no very honorable motives, being simply an effort to avenge himself on Lacour's sponsor, Gam-betta, who printed a letter from O'Donnell in his paper. La Espublique Francaise, on the Irish land question last winter, but ridiculed its con-clusions, and then refused O'Donnell an opporunity to reply.

MR. FORSTER, the Irish Secretary, stated yesterday that the Government would not sup-port the bill introduced by the Parnellites which provides for the compensation, by the landlords of evicted tenants for unexhausted improve-ments, but that a bill would be introduced which would provide for the compensation of such evicted tenants out of the rates levied by the local Boards, and, further, that Mr. Gladstone local Boards, and further, that Mr. Gladstone would soon move for a Commission to inquire into the working of the Land act of 1870, generally known as Gladstone's Irish Land act. The justice of the proposition which allows the landlord to possess himself of the property created by the tenant, and which obliges the neighborhand and the commission of the property of ng farmers to compensate the party so robbed, annot be very readily seen.

GEN. GARFIELD AND THE PAVING CON-

TRACTS. The Democratic effort to tarnish Gen. Garfield's record during his public career of twenty years has been made almost ridiculous by the poverty of its results. His traducers have about abandoned the prepos terous theory that a man like Garfield would sacrifice his fair name and future prospects for \$329 of Oakes Ames' Credit-Mobilies money. In regard to the salary-grab, the records show that Garfield persistently posed in committee the "rider" providing for back pay; that he only signed the report, after it had been adopted in spite of his op position, in order that he might, as Chair man of the Appropriations Committee, gai control of the general bill on the floor of Congress; that he immediately covered his own extra pay into the Treasury, and never kept a dollar of it; and, finally, that he was the most active member of the House in securing the repeal of the bill increasing the pay of Congressmen to \$7,500 per year. His alleged connection with Washington paving contracts is the only other error charged upon him during his entire official service.

Gen. Garfield's relation to the De Golver

& McClelland paving contract was entirely straightforward and blameless. The Wash ington Board of Public Works had previousy agreed upon laying upon a certain amount of concrete a certain amount of Belgian and a certain amount of wooden-block pavement. There was a rivalry between the owners of the numerous patents on the block pavemen as to the procurement of that part of the work. Mr. Parsons, an attorney of Cleveland, then Marshal of the United States Court at Washington, had been retained to represent the claims of the De Golyer contract. In the closing days of the Congressional session, Parsons called upon Garfield, said that he was compelled to go to Cleveland on important private business, and asked Garfield, as a lawyer, to examine into the patents and pavenents, and prepare the argument which he (Parsons) had undertaken to make in behalf of the De Golver wooden-block pavement. Parsons offered to give Garfield half his expected fee. Garfield's reply was that he could not do the work until Congress adjourned, as he was too busy, but that he would undertake it after adjournment. It was a plain, business proposition in the line of Garfield's legal work outside of Congress, and one that he had a perfect right to accept as every lawyer knows

Garfield did as he had agreed. He made a

careful examination of the different block ents and patents, prepared a written ief, and submitted an oral argument in vor of the De Golyer process to the Washington Board. There was no concealment about the matter. He did some careful and able legal work, and was paid for it one-half the fee which Parsons afterwards received. Gen. Garfield was supporting a family in Washington upon the meagre salary of a member of Congress, and was probably very glad of the opportunity for earning ome money honestly during his vacation. His service did not involve any lobbying or effort for fixing the price; he had othing to do with arranging the terms of the contract; he prepared an argument in favor of a certain kind of patent pavement, and probably set forth the validity of the patent in the best manner. He did not even make the acquaintance of De Golyer and Mc-Clelland, and only saw Chittenden, who represented their interests, when it became necessary to inform himself as to the merits of the payement which he was to present. When the Washington expenditures were

nvestigated in Congress in 1874, and Gen. Garfield heard his name had been mentioned in the evidence, he appeared before the Committee and asked the privilege of being heard in case any statement were made reflecting upon him. He was informed that the Com mittee had found nothing improper in the services he had rendered and Mr. J. M. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Inrestigating Committee, wrote a letter to the same effect after the investigation had been concluded. This is what Mr. Wilson said:
Connersville, Ind., Aug. 1, 1874.—The Hon.
George W. Steele—Dear Sie: To the request for
information as to whether or not the action of
Gen. Garfield, in connection with the affairs of
the District of Columbia, was the subject of
condemnation by the Committee that recently
had those affairs under consideration, I auswer
that it was not; nor was there, in my opinion,
any evidence that would have warranted any
unfavorable criticism upon his conduct. The
facts disclosed by the evidence, so far as he is
concerned, are briefly these: The Board of
Public Works was considering the question as
to the kind of pavements that should be laid.
There was a contest as to the respective merits
of various wooden pavements. Mr. Parsons
represented, as attorney, the De Golyer & McClelland batent, and, being called away from
Washingten about the time the hearing was to
be had before the Board of Public Works on
this subject, procured Gen. Garfield to appear
before the Board in his stead and argue the
merits of this patent. This he did, and this
was the whole of his connection in the matter.
It was not a question as to the kind of contract
that should be made, but as to whether this particular kind of pavement should be laid. The
criticism of the Committee was not upon the concluded. This is what Mr. Wilson said: that should be made, but as to whether this par-ticular kind of pavement should be laid. The criticism of the Committee was not upon the pavement in favor of which Gen. Garfield argued, but was upon the contract made with reference to it; and there was no evidence which would warrant the conclusion that he had anything to do with the latter. Very respectfully, etc., J. M. Wilson.

It was five years later-in 1879-before Gen. Garfield heard anything more of the matter. A Democratic Committee had re opened the Washington real-estate investi gation, and Gen. Garfield's name was again ugged in, with an intimation that his services had been secured because he was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and could influence the District appropriations. Gen. Garfield appeared before this second Committee, made a matter-of-fact statement of his employment, showed that he was in nowise concerned with the price that had been paid for the pavement, proved that the appropriations for the work were made by the District and not by Congress, and demonstrated that the general District appropriations made by Congress two years ater were fixed in a Conference Committee of which he was not a member and in oppo sition to a limitation which his own Committee had made at his instance. Gen. Garfield's

tatement was conclusive. The whole case is reduced to the simple fact that during a vacation of Congress Gen. Garfield did some legal work in the line of his profession, and earned a fee therefo He never conceived that there was any pur pose to influence his Congressional vote. He did not even know by sight the principals in the affair. His subsequent Congressional action was in direct opposition to what it would have been had he been influenced by

the fee which he had earned. There was nothing wrong or improper about the trans-action, and he stands before the people to-day a poor man in this world's goods, but as clean in his record as any public man who

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Aside from the choice of a President, the control of the next House of Representa tives is involved in the election of next fall. Both Houses are now Democrafic. It will not be possible to change the political complexion of the Senate during the next two of perhaps four years, and it will be and enough for the Republican President to be embar-rassed by one opposition branch in Congress. The House of Representatives may be secured by the Republicans, and it will be ecured with proper effort. As a matter of fact, it is scarcely second in importance to the election of a Republican President, as the nullification tendencies of the present Democratic Congress have demonstra

The Democrats control the present House by only about a dozen reliable majority, and the way is clear to the Republicans to elect a good many more than that number of Con-gressmen in addition to their present repreentation, which will be retained intact. One Congressman has already been gained in Oregon. The proportion of representa-tion in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois will probably remain pretty nearly the same. In this State it is possible that the Republicans may lose the Fifteenth District, now represented by Forsythe, who was elected as a "National" candidate by the aid of Republican votes, but they will-certainly gain the Thirteenth (Bloomington) District, now represented by Stevenson, so there will be no range in proportions. In Ohio there will probably be a gain of at least six Republican Congressmen. The Republican Legislature of that State has restored the old apportionment which existed before the Democrat gerrymandered the State in 1877-'78. At the last election under the old apportionment, that of 1876, the Republicans had twelve Congressmen out of twenty, and lost the First, second, and Fourth Districts, which they now hold, and which they can undoubtedly carry next fall. Ohio may thus have fifteen Republican Congressmen instead of the nine who were elected in 1878 under the unfair districting that was made by the Democrats. This gain will be practically assured if the State goes 15,000, which is pretty well guaranteed by Garfield's candidature.

The Indiana Democrats have drawn the lines a little too finely in gerryma districts of that State for their benefit, and it is not unlikely that the Republicans will gain two members from that State in any case. and perhaps more if Indiana shall go Republican. There will also be a gain of two in Iowa in districts carried in 1878 by the Greenback candidates. In Missouri, if the Republicans pull together, they have good prospects of carrying one, and perhaps two, members in St. Louis, and two or three of the country districts-viz.: the Fifth, the Seventh, and the Tenth. They carried three districts in that State four years ago, and almost won two more. The Republicans of Minnesota lost one district two years ago, which they can recover this fall if they try; and the Republicans of Oregon have just recovered their lost district. Proper efforts will secure six to ten districts in the South. Altogether there is a fair prospect that the Republicans will gain a score of Congress en next fall at least, and thus snatch the power for mischief from the Democratic majority which has shown itself at once in-

competent and viciously disposed. THE IRISH PARINE AGAIN. every town in the United States and Canada," wealthy Irish, as well as of the English landholders and Government, that the poorer classes shall live off of American charity, while they take the products of the tenantry in the form of rents. It means that this country shall support the tenantry until August or September, when the crops come in. and then the greedy landlords will take the crops in satisfaction for their exorbitant rents, leaving their fleeced victims to depend upon American charity through next winter. The sharp reply of Mr. James Redpath to this imposition should have the widest circulation, and Americans should act upon its suggestions promptly. They have already given, and they have always given, mor than any other nation to relieve the distress of Ireland caused by the rapacity of the landlords, and now they themselves should be relieved of any further duty of this sort, for the present at least. The hat has been passed round so often that this official beg-

gar of Dublin should be reminded that he s becoming a nuisance and be ordered away from the house. The points made by Mr. Redpath will bear repeating and emphasizing. In the last re-ports of the Mansion-House Committee and the "Duchess of Marlborough's Fund there is no record of any contributions from the Irish landlords or the Irish gentry. An Irish seamstress in Boston gave \$50, representing the savings from six months' hard, exacting toil. The Queen of England, with an income of \$2,000,-000 a year, gave one day's wages, while almost every Irish servant-girl in this country has given at least \$1, representing two or three days' wages. The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave \$250, and spent \$3,500 to entertain the officers of the Constellation! The Duke of Edinburg has been knighted by his mother for distributing the American food, but has never given a cent himself, though he has a large income as one of the Queen's sons, besides his pay as a naval officer! Mr. Redpath says: "The husband of the Duchess of Marlborough receives \$100,000 as salary for the practically sinecure office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He inherited the enormous wealth of the Churchills. He married and his son married into wealthy families. Yet his Duchess, rich in her own right, gave only £250 to head her own relief fund." How mean the wealthy classes of Ireland really are is shown by the fact that there has never been an Irish fund for the relief of Ireland. Nothing from the Government, nothing from the gentry, nothing from

the landlords, nothing from Parliament, nothing from this professional beggar, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, nothing from the wealth of Ireland for the relief of Ireland! Now look at the other side of the picture! There is not a family in Ireland occupying the position of tenants, and having children in this country, who have not been partially supported by them, and this represents only a small part of the relief that has been sent to those unfortunate people. America has not only kept them from starving by sending money and food, but has been paying part of their rents, and she has been doing it so long and so liberally that the landlords and gentry have come to believe that she will respond without any question every time she is called upon. In the present famine she has already done her duty. Reverse the case. Suppose there was a famine

would the English people respond, especially if they had already sent millions of money for the same purpose?

Mr. Redpath hits the nail squarely on the

head when he says this appeal means: Landlords, let the Americans feed your tenants till September, and then go in and seize the crops (that foreign bounty enabled them to raise) for your rack-rents now due.' That is exactly what it means, and the answer should be returned promptly: "Not another cent or mouthful of food until the English Government, the Irish and English andlords, and the Irish and English gentry have done something for the relief of their victims. We will be taxed no longer to pay the extertionate, unjust, and infamous rents demanded of the Irish tenantry; and, if famine continues, we will hold responsible for it before the world. You have no right to come to the hard-working men and women of this country and demand their hard-earned wages while you are rolling in wealth, and do nothing to relieve distress." This is the answer that should be made, and if they then re-

fuse to relieve the distress, and continue their infamously unjust and brutal course, they should be arraigned at the bar of the to receive its righteous scorn and contempt. Let the Lord Mayor of Dublin take his hat, and first putting something into it himself, then pass it round to the Government and to the wealthy landlords and gentry before he comes over here again with it. His very name & well as his professional beggary are becoming odious.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS AND THE DE-MAND FOR GOLD.

The value of the foreign merchandise ported into the United States during the twelve months ending April 30, 1880, reached the enormous sum of \$616,846,000, against \$442,240,000 of the preceding year, which accounts for the great revival of trade among the Western nations of Europe. The greate part of this increase was in the months of December, 1879, and January, February, March, and April of the present year. For March and April, 1880, the imports were \$145,000,000, against \$84,000,000 in the sam nonths of 1879. The melancholy part of this story is, that these imports came to this country at the prices which prevailed during the unfortunate "boom" of last fall and winter, and many of the goods cost the importer perhaps 20 to per cent more than the same articles can now be purchased for at home. After the goods were ordered the "bottom fell out" of the ne market, leaving the importer cially of iron and steel and other hardware to suffer the consequences. This explains why so many of the large iron and steel importers have recently failed. Neverthele o great has been this importation and the consequent demand for foreign exchange that there is a rumored apprehension that

gold will have to be exported to meet these It is not, however, likely that such will be the case, and for two reasons: (1) That the value of our exports during the same year reached \$795,000,000, a gain of \$81,000,000 over the previous year, still leaving a "balance" over imports in our favor of \$179,000. 000; and (2) that the importations have already reached their maximum. The "boom" in prices under which these goods were or ered from abroad exploded here nearly ninety days ago, since which time but few additional orders have been forwarded. The present large receipts have been under older contracts. The cause of the sudden and large increase in the value of imports during the last six months having ceased, the excessive importations will mat-The recent message of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, addressed by cable to "the Mayor of ports show no falling off. By the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1880, the volume and distress in Ir and, is well characterized by Mr. James, redpath as impudent. It betokens a determination upon the part of the silver coinage are using the threatened desilver coinage are using the using the threatened desilver coinage are using the threatened desilver coinage are using the using the threatened desilver coi mand for gold for exportation to renew their

cry for an exclusive gold currency. They insist that every dollar of silver coined and put into the Treasury is purchased with a corresponding sum of gold, and therefore that much gold is wasted and lost to the country. The Secretary of the Treasury in the month of May purchased ten millions of dollars' worth of bonds at a high premium, paying therefor in gold. At the same time he had sixty millions silver dollars in the Treasury, but refused to exercise the option of paying all or part of the bonds in silver, as he might have done. The use of gold to purchase silver is no more a waste of the gold than is the use of gold to pay bonds which, on their face, are payable in silver at the option of the Government.

On the 1st of June the balance of coin in the Treasury was: Gold, \$120,699,196; silver, \$65,157,321; or a total of \$185,856,517. The gold balance has been much larger than it is now, and why is it that this is not counted as locked up,-withdrawn from public use as much as the gold, when by law and contract every expenditure of the Government is as equally payable in silver as it is in gold? There is not a payment that is made from day to day by the Government which may not be paid in silver as well as in gold, and yet, though the Secretary obstinately refuses to make use of the silver, and keeps it hoarded, the gold faction are still dissatisfied.

The fact is, the accumulation of silver dollars in the Treasury is the most certain guaranty against a run on the Treasury, or a panic, or a suspension of specie-payments. When that silver shall have reached, by slow and regular accumulation, to twice or three times the present amount, then such a thing as a panic or disaster involving a suspension of specie-payments will be an impossibility. The objection that silver does not circulate is no objection to its abundant coinage. No gold dollars have been coined for twenty years, because there is no demand for them Aided with the silver in circulation, the small greenbacks perform the service of exchange in small transactions. In England nearly \$100,000,000 of silver is in active and general use, because there are no small notes, and the rule has the same effect in France, where there is \$500,000,000 of silver in use or held

in reserve for emergencies. For the present this country is getting along all right. There is no scarcity of gold, no scarcity of silver, no scarcity of paper. Any person can exercise his choice and use either form of money that best suits his convenience or his interest. It costs just as much to get ten coined silver dollars as it does to get a gold eagle; and the gold eagle will buy no more of any commodity nor pay any more debt than the ten silver ple When the New York Tribune, therefore urges that the silver be sold off as bullion in exchange for gold, we have a clear explana-tion of the objection to silver, and that is that it stands in the way of an exclusive legal currency of gold. Such a currency does not exist in any commercial country of any magnitude in the world at this time. Wherever silver is discarded as a legal-tender, the gold deficiency is supplied by the issue of legal-tender paper.

The policy of selling off the legal-tender

silver coin in exchange for gold proved to be a most costly and foolish one in Germany, where it had to be abandoned, and where

monetization of silver nor the suspension of its coinage so long as the Government is directly involved in the maintenance of specie-payments by the redemption of its notes in coin. . The recent increase of imports and the prospective demand for gold for export is but temporary; but, even if protracted, the remedy is not to arrest the coinage of silver. The escape from embarrassment will be found in the presence in the Treasury of a liberal supply of coined silver to meet such an emergency.

THERE have been many funny conventions

held in this city, but none funnier than the triple-headed one held in the interests of the Rag Baby which closed its sessions last Friday morning. It was an idiotic trinity, com posed of Flatists, Labor-Union Greenbackers, and foreign Communists, with Free-Lovers, Woman-Suffragists, and fanatics of every description freely mixed in, with each and all at the close coalescing into the most heterogeneous olla podrida ever seen in our political history. The Communist dele gates succeeded in incorporating themelves into the two wings of the Fiat Convention, and the trinity was complete, and they had their panjandrum by marchin round the hall with the red flag, howling and shrieking at every step. After they had been threatened with the same summary process which the Chairman had threatened to use upon his own brethren, they settled down, and the wearled, exhausted, crazy, fanatical mob then proceeded to go through the farce of nominating Presidential candidates and adopting resolutions which involved every heresy and covered every absurdity that their maudlin brains could suggest. The Convention, if such it could be called, at last broke up as the infuriated Socialists were demanding the right to be heard upon the woman-suffrage question The last action of the crazy crowd was the passage of a characteristic resolution which embodies the entire spirit of this extraordinary mob demonstration. It declared that land, light, air, and water should be free to all mankind. It has never been any secret that these Communistic and fiat demagogs have wanted not only unlimited and irre deemable fiat money, but gifts of other men's farms. The free wind and water are nev points, as it had been generally supposed that wind and water were tolerably free,especially wind. At last, having run out of wind and grown tired of water, the windy watery crowd evaporated and blew away. But it is a good thing to have just such political organization into which can gather all the chaffy, empty-pated, visionary, and impracticable people in the country, and eby give liberty to the two great ortho-

THE scene in the House of Commons of Monday last was not creditable to Parliamentary dignity or decency. 'The personalities and confusion which sometimes exist in our parliamentary bodies have more than once been severely commented upon by English journals as illustrating the mob spirit which prevails in our representative assemblies, but nothing that has ever happened in any of our Congresses or State Legislatures, or even in political conventions carried away with popular excitement or partisan frenzy, has ever been so disgraceful as this Premier and the Home-Rulers. For five or six hours all proceedings were interrupted by howls, vells, and groans. Members were prevented from speaking, lost their temper, and gave each other the lie with the utmost freedom, and so profusely that had it been in the French Assembly more than 100 members would have had to accept conventional pistols and coffee. Even our recent Fiat Wind and Water Convention, which was respectable as compared with this English bull-pen, in which the animals roared and bellowed for hours over a silly question which might have been settled in five min utes.

dox parties to fight their battles scientif-

ically.

GEN. GARFIELD's speech against "desperate measures" during the extra session was the most noteworthy utterance called forth by that remarkable conflict. It was this speech that silenced the Democrats, and the fear of a repetition of it has made them dumb ever since. Some of the strongest sentences were the fol-

I desire to ask the forbearance of the gentlemen on the other side for remarks that I dislike to make, for they will bear witness that I have in many ways shown my desire that the wounds of the War should be healed, and that the grass that God plants over the graves of our dead may signalize the return of the spring of friendship and peace between all parts of the country. But I am compelled by the necessity of the situation to refer for a moment to a chapter of history. The last act of the Democratic domination in this House eighteen years ago was stirring and dramatic, but it was heroic and whole-souled. Then the Democratic party said: "If you elect your man as President of the United States we will shoot your Union to death." And the people of this country, not willing to be coerced, but believing they had a right to vote for Abraham Lincoln if they chose, did elect him lawfully as President, and then your leaders, in control of the majority of the other wing of this Capitol, did the heroic thing of withdrawing from their seats, and your Representatives withdrew from their seats and flung down to us the gage of mortal battle. We called if Rebellion, but we admitted that it was nonorable, that it was courageous, and that it was noble to give us the fell gage of battle, and fight it out in the open field. That conflict, and what followed, we all know too well; and to-day, after eighteen years, the book of your domination is opened where you turned down your leaves in 1860, and you are signalizing your return to power by reading the second chapter (not this time an heroic one), that declares that if we do not let you dash a statute out of the book you will—not shoot the Union to death as in the first chapter—but starve it to death by refusing the necessary appropriations. You, gentlemen, have it in your power Union to doath as in the first chapter—but starve it to death by refusing the necessary appropriations. You, gentlemen, have it in your power to kill it by this movement. You have it in your power, by withholding these two bills, to smite the nerve centres of our Constitution to the stillness of death; and you have declared your purpose to do it if you cannot break down the elements of free consent that, up to this time, have always ruled in the Government.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin, one of the THE Philadelphia Bulletin, one of the strongest of the third-term advocates, says:

The welcome to Gen. Grant was a most genuine boom, but the politicians did not construe it aright. They mistook the lavish honors that attested the people's gratitude for past services and appreciation of present greatness, and they built their Presidential boom out of material that was not applicable to that use. They ran beyond the popular purpose, in a genuine but erroneous faith in the popular will, and they reached the critical point at Chicago, unable to realize that they had left the sentiment that inspired the grand uprising in Grant's honor last winter behind them, and that the prevailing judgment of the people was in favor of some other Presidential candidate. The Grant boom that failed at Chicago failed because it was not the same that sounded across the continent so magnificently six months ago. GEN. SHERMAN made an admirable little

address to the graduating class at West Point Friday last. He said: Friday last. He said:

It is not the pages you read that are to make you intelligent, but it is that which you appropriate as your own. You have had a pretty generous meal here to-day [laughter], and quite as much as you can digest. You have heard your grandfather, and so I suppose that I am your father [laughter], and you are a very good-looking family. [Renewed laughter.] You are envied by those who are behind you, and, indeed, if you will give me your youth and aspirations you may take my rank and age. Let me urge you not to toil by the midnight lamp, but cultivate the heart and affections. Mingle with the soldiers. The men are not common, and you have many things to learn before you can command. Honer your position and your flag, loving your brother as yourself, and defend your country.

THE very first speech that Gen. Garfield made in Congress, some seventeen years ago shortly after taking his seat, had the ring of genuine metal in it. It was in reply to the Hon verse the case. Suppose there was a famine among our own farming population, and our wealthy classes and Government refused to wealthy classes and Government refused to anything for their relief, and kept persistently calling upon the English people to contribute their money and food, how long where it had to be abandoned, and where there is now twice as much legal-tender silver in circulation as there is in the United States.

States.

In the meantime the goldite faction may rest assured that they will not see the demother country, and Benedict Arnold, who was a traitor to his country's cause. Lee was the Lord Fairfax, and went with his State. Contin-

Lord Fairfax, and went with his State. Continuing, he said:

But now, when tens of thousands of brave, souls have gone up to God under the shades of the flag; when thousands more, maimed and shattered in the contest, are sadly awaiting the deliverance of death; now, when three years of terrific warfare have raged over us, when armies have pushed the Rebellion back over mountains and rivers and crowded it into narrow limits until a roll of fire girds it; now, when the uplifted hand of a magnetic propole is about to huri the boits of conquering power upon the Rebellion; now, in the quiet of this hall, hatched in the lowest depths of a similar dark treason, there rises a Benedict Arnold and proposes to surrender all up, body and spirit upon the Rebellion; now, in the quiet of this hall, hatched in the lowest depths of a similar dark treason, there rises a Benedict Arnold and proposes to surrender all up, body and spirithe Nation and the Flag, its genius and is honor, now and forever to the accursed traitors of our country! And that proposition comes. God forgive and pity my beloved State-lit comes from a citizen of the time-honored and loyal Commonwealth of Ohio. I implore you, brethren in this House, to believe that not many births ever gave pangs to my mother State such as she suffered when that traitor was born. I beg you not to believe that on the sol of that State another such growth has ever deformed the face of Nature and darkened the light of God's day.

BLAINE's boys talk, too, but with more prudence than some others. "I am sorry; per-sonally, that your father cannot get the nom-nation," said a gentleman to Emmons Blaim, the second son of the Senator, in Bosto other evening. "But," continued the man, "your father will be known as one of the man, "your rather will be known as one of the most distinguished men of his time, as Webster and Clay were in theirs. Let him wait awhile and he will probably get the nomination next time." "Thank you," returned the young gentleman, "but my father has been a tleman, "but my father has been a distinguished citizen for some years. You will doubtless re-member that Mr. Webster was put off in the same manner that you suggest; he was never nominated; had he been he would have been

An eloquent Virginian advocating the passage of the River and Harbor bill, rendered as they say, the following tribute to his country

as it were:

Grand in her rivers and her rills,
Grand in her woods and templed hills,
Grand in the wealth her soil conceals,
Grand in the grain and cotton fields,
Grand in ther mines, in commerce grand,
In sunlit skies and fruitful lands;
Grand in her temples and her schools,
Where knowledge dwells and virtue rules;
Grand in her strength on land, on sea,
And in religious liberty;
Grand in her men, but grander far
In Spartan mothers, as her women are.
Her rills are so grand, says an exchange, that
"\$10,000 should be appropriated per annum to
the great goose creek or beautiful crawflah un
of each Congressional district." as it were

of each Congressional district.

Dr. ALICE BENNETT has been made physician in charge of the woman's department of the Insane Hospital at Norristown, Pa. Dr. Sennett is not an expert in insanity, hoids an honorable place in the profession. So is the first woman appointed to an office of the kind in Pennsylvania, or, so far as known, in the United States. The experiment is worth making. Common sense and ordinary human-ity agree in saying that, other things being equal, women can best care for unfortunate persons of their own sex. And if Dr. Alice Bennett shall show as much judgment, skill, and diligence in the discharge of her duties as her predecessor has done, she will ope n a new feld of employment for women.

A. W. CAMPBELL, of the Wheeling Intelli gencer, prints the telegrams and notes he re-ceived during the Chicago Convention. Tweet these are specially interesting as showing as source of his best "point" against Conking.

Convention Hall, June 4.—A. W. Compag.

Tell the Convention that you will at least do a much for the nominee as Conking did for Haye in 1878.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

REPORTERS' STAGE, June 5.—Dear Mr. Oumpbell Good for you! Ask Conking if he gave cordis support, or any support, to Hayes? He pretend ed sickness; but you remember the case. Cor dially yours,

A CORRESPONDENT of the Winnipeg Pres Press calls attention to the fact that, while according to the terms of the contract the first hundred miles of the Pacific Railway west of Red Rives should have been completed by August nert, there are only fifteen miles of track laid as ye, and these are on the branch to Winnipeg, the hundred miles not being begun. At this rate of hundred miles not being begun. At the progress, when will the railway be of igh the fertile beit, which every one was

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, imitating the erample of Yale, Harvard, and Williams, will hold entrance examinations at Chicago this year. The examinations will be conducted in person by an officer of the University. They will begin Tuesday, June 15, at 9 a. m. in the Central High School and continue three days. A fee of \$5 will be charged for admission to the examination, but this sum will be refunded to each successful candidate by credit on his first term-hill after

THE Egyptian obelisk is now plowing its way across the bright, bounding billow to New York harbor, and it will be here just in time to mark the last resting-place of Tammany and John Kelly. The symbols will be appropriate for that end. All the Sachems' weap clubs, the arrows, and the bows, the slun the brass knuckles, the jimmies, a eton keys,—or something like the

THE New York Times says: The harmonizing effect of the nomination of Gartield and Arthur is visible in the promptes with which local Republican organizations of the most varied preferences have set about organizing for the campaign. There is no trace of disappointment in the resolutions by which the Caron nominations have been indorsed, and there is not likely to be the slightest show of spathy in the work by which these will be seconded. A struggle begun under conditions so hopful

Boss McLaughlin, "the one-man power" of Brooklyn, was interviewed the other day to Tilden and the sentiment of the City of Brook

I fail to detect any change in the sentiment that gave Tilden 20,000 majority here four years ago, and if that is so why should his friends be discouraged? If Mr. Tilden wants it, he can control his friends; if not, they are not trans-ferable. SPEAKING of the Senatorial Syndicate in 1884, has it occurred to anybody that there are to be several elections to the United States Sepate about that time? The terms of Conking

eron, and Logan expire on the same March 3, 1885. One or more of these Sen will have his hands full of private business fore the next President is n EX-MAYOR OPDYKE, of New York, was Free-Soil Democrat, but joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and remained a firm and consistent member of it till his death. He was elected Mayor as a Republican, and served during the most critical period of the

War, being in office when the draft-riots of Ir will cost \$1,000 to clean up the Palmer House as it was before the Convention. Some of the bedroom carpets were entirely spoiled, and nearly all were damaged by beer and iquor stains.—Globe-Democrat.

Mac put up there, which may account for some of the "liquor-stains" after his tow-line WHEN Gen. Garfield's class had their twen ty years' seunion, in 1876, one of his classmates slapped Garfield on the shoulder and said jok-ingly: "Jim, if you behave yourself you'll get

into the Senate in five years, and if you make a fool of yourself you'll be Presiden OLIVE LOGAN says: " Paris is the wickedest city on the face of the earth." Directly after that she says: "It is a lovely place to visit, either for a week or a twelvemonth." Oh,

Olive, you naughty girl! GARFIELD insured his life for the benefit of his creditors when he went to college. When he gets to be President Ohio will want about a million dollars' endowment fund on him.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT was perhaps thinking of "Dear Lady Mary" when he said the other night: "Let him that is without ain amous you cast the first stone at her

Over 600 persons sailed for Europe from New York Saturday, most of them, as crusty old Emerson says, "carrying ruins to ruins." George F. Hoan is only 53,-not so old as

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View

An Emil

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yet anoti view. The view. The view. The view as well which it was not therefor how ards when the there is wards when the further, if to pon the bust of the liberally and besides accumulate peneral break leed, remainded, remainded had former how merely the stablished had former how merely that it was the actual nof providing turn might round did not the actual nof providing turn might round did not fitton of mitten to be formerly the line actual nof providing turn might round did not make exact nature of the them, and be make exact nature of the thom and on the climater of the thom and the work of ment event an assessme Not only visituted on tion, but my widows' fun witness the for Insurin founded. Eable in its good purposalited to the Friendly's be in fact, rance association of the climater of the condition of the climater with which been regard in library to de lone this of I propose the for the climater with which been regard in library to de the industribution binced on so tighteen has been regard to the industribution binced on so tighteen has been regard to the notice of the alone this of the alone this of the alone this of the alone this of the how the first which has been regard by reutlemen has societ the pared by reutlemen has societ to the societ to the pared by reutlemen has societ to the soci

the History of Friendly Societies in England.

tention to Mortality-Tables the

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

even by name to accept my dictum upon this or any other question without reasons being as-signed or proofs submitted. I propose, therefore, to approach the subject first in relation to its historical aspects. I have found the light of history generally an unfailing one, when used with impartiality. It has been a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race at all times to enter to combinations for mutual support and protection against common dangers. I will not say that this desire originated with our race. I know, indeed, that some of the early Eastern asserted its present predominance in the popu-lation and affairs of the Western World. I do

woman's department Norristown, Pa. Dr. in insanity, but she nd ordinary human-other things being are for unfortunate And if Dr. Alice Benjudgment, skill, and of her duties as her vill ope n a new field e Wheeling Intellins and notes he re-Convention. Two of esting as showing the against Conkling: 4.—4. W. Campbell: ou will at least do as onking did for Hayes R. G. INGERSOLL.

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Paris is the wicked-the earth." Directly a lovely place to visit, twelvemonth." Oh,

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led for Europe from st of them, as crusty ying ruins to ruins."

only 53,-not so old as

Cornelius Walford Writes Concerning

Governmental Control and a Strict At-

Rule Over There.

LONDON, June 2.—You ask me to say some thing in your columns about what has been termed, on your side of the Atlantic, cooperative insurance. I confess I have looked with amazeinsurance.

ment at the development—perhaps I hardly ought to use such a word in this connection; I will rather say the craze—which has set in for the promuigation of schemes of this sort with you in this, that whereas I am accustome consists in this, that whereas I am accusioned to give credit to those who reside on your soil (and this after a wide experience of your countrymen) for having a large degree of sagacity, yet in this particular matter they appear to have shown literally none; but rather to have at a blind faith in the impossible.

I cannot expect those to whom I am unknown

asserted its present predominance in the population and affairs of the Western World. I do not find it shared in by the Eastern nations generally now, except perhaps by the Chinese and the Japanese. The first tangible manifestations at hand are discovered in our Early Gilds I do not speli this word with a "u," for that is a curuption not easily accounted for). These institutions embodied in a very marked manner the principle of combination in the common interest; of forethought, or not living for today alone, or for one's self alone. They recognized the provident idea that while today we are in prosperity, to-morrow adversity may overtake us; let us then be prepared. Hence the members combined as against the objects of common dangor—fire, food, sickness. They also especially provided Christian burial, and as a part of this system they combined sociability and hospitality. The annual or more constantly recurring Gild-feast brought the brethren into personal contact, and into good fellowship. It also laid the foundation for self-government—a feature always characteristic of the Angio-Saxon race. The power to govern implies forethought; it also implies an appreciation of futurity. We do not live for to-day alone.

The Gilds in process of time assumed various additional functions. Some became craft Gilds, and claimed to protect the interests associated with the prevailing craft or trade of the brotherhood. Some became religious Gilds, affording protection to those who desired to-lead something of a monastic life; others became political, assuming corporate functions, and laying the foundation of our municipal institutions.

amm of a fine-securities could, and cultivated convivality, or at least sociality. But underlaying all these distincts social, and cultivated convivality, or at least sociality. But underlaying all these distincts marfortune; of attempting to bear one nucler's burght.

Now, when in the Sixteenth Century the GHds became suppressed, and their property, in too mitted the control of the control of

round be sick annually. This estimates "were riously too low. In 1623 the "Southwell Sickness Tables" were suppared by Mr. William Morgan and Mr. Frend, reutiemen who had paid much attention to these societies; and their estimate was that, up to age 84, one in 24.74 of the members would be innually sick, the rate varying at different serious of life. This was, indeed, the first attempt at the scientific elucidation of the vary-

ing risk atdifferent ages, leading up to a scheme of graduated contributions from the members, according to age at the time of admission.

In the following year a much more elaborate attempt was made to ascertain the true is a lost of sickness by the Highland Society of Scotland. They obtained the actual returns of sickness experienced by seventy different Friendly Societies (sick clubs) in various parts of Scotland. The short result of this inquiry was that from 20 to 50 years the sickness increased gradually with the advance of ages to something like the rate of one-tenth part of a week for each five years of age. Thus in the decade from 40 to 50 it amounted to something more than one week annually to each member; and in the next decade, 50 to 60, it was nearly double this rate. There were many other details of much interest elicited by this inquiry. About this date, also, Mr. John Finlaison, the well-known Government Actuary, paid some attention to this question, and laid before a Parliamentary committee of inquiry some interesting results. Other persons of known mathematical attainments also gave attention to the question.

In 1835 a still more important attempt to collect authentic information was made. The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (then in the full swing of its useful career; caused schedules to be prepared, and, on these, obtained returns from various Friendly Societies. The data thus obtained were submitted to Mr. Charles Ansell, a very competent authority, and the Book of Tables resulting was long held in high authority for the purpose of assessing not only the contribution for sickness but for the death-claim of members at different ages through life.

In 1846 Mr. Netson, the famons Actuary and statistician published the results of sevents.

only the contribution for sickness but for the death-claim of members at different ages through life.

In 1845 Mr. Nelson, the famous Actuary and statistician, published the results of a most elaborate inquiry he had been making into the mortality and sickness of the industrial classes of this Eingkom. He introduced some refinements into his investigations which had not previously been observed upon, namely: the varying rate of mortality and sickness experienced by the population of rural, town, and city districts respectively (these two latter affording with us a ground of distinction which could only be defined with you as small or large towns). So again the relative mortality of the male and female members of Friendly Societies was given; as also the rate of mortality and sickness prevailing in Sociland; and the corresponding money values of the contributions to be required for each class of benefit among each of the classes under observation. It may be said that a flood of light was thrown upon the affairs of Friendly Societies and provident institutions generally by means of this inquiry.

But a few years later and din 1850 the experi-

It may be said that a flood of light was thrown upon the afairs of Friendly Societies and provident institutions generally by means of this inquiry.

But a few years later and (in 1850) the experience of the famous Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was investigated by its then Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry Ratcliffe. He followed very much the lines which had been aid down by Mr. Nelson in his inquiry, and the classes over whom his inquiries ranged were very similar in many respects. Mr. Ratcliffe's investigation, supplemented as it has been by two later ones, leaves little to be desired in the way of exact data for the purposes of assessing the proper contributions upon members of Frieadly Societies for the several benefits to be secured. He took especial pains to illustrate the influence of occupation upon the rate of mortality and sickness,—a point of very vital consequence. The general results obtained by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Nelson were very similar, as was to be expected,—the one confirmed the other.

Now, while it would seem that almost enough had been accomplished to exhaust ail heads of inquiry involved in the scientific working of these societies, there were in truth other important investigations in progress by very competent authorities. The results of two of these were published almost simultaneously, in 1853. Dr. Farr, the great statistical authority associated with the office of our English Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the preparation of his well-known English Mortality Table, paid considerable attention to the question of the amount of sickness prevailing, and finally propounded an hypothesis that the number of persons constantly sick is equal to twice the annual mortality. Therefore, the annual rate of mortality being known in any district, the amount of sickness has been made to the department in control. These returns were placed at the disposal of Mr. Finalsson, and upon them has of increased by these societies had been made to the department in

chasses of the community was now solved; and in the solution certain results were evolved which could hardly have been expected. I will give a brief sample:

At age 35 the number of persons sick out of each 100 persons liable to sickness was as follows: Light labor, 18½; heavy labor, 25½. The average amount of sickness per andum expressed in days to each person of the same age was: For those engaged in light labor, a fraction over six days; for those engaged in heavy labor, a fraction under eight days. The average amount of sickness per annum to each person sick expressed in days was at age 35, as before, for those engaged in light labor, a fraction under 83; for those engaged in heavy labor, a fraction under 33; for those engaged in heavy labor, about 31½. And coming to the percentage of mortality for each of these elasses the results were as follows: Light labor, 30 (9-10ths per cent per annum); so that those engaged in light labor, while less liable to sickness, experienced when sick attacks of greater duration; and they died in greater proportions. The physically weak probably systematically select light labor.

There have been other minor inquiries not necessary here to particularize. My reasons for enumerating the preceding will appear in my ext.

[It is very interesting to note from the above

[It is very interesting to note from the above letter how long and patiently the English Gov-ernment and insurance authorities have studied and experimented to arrive at definite results concerning friendly insurance. In this country the method has been wholly different. Here the assessment companies rush into the field scorning Governmental control and claiming their own inspiration to be wastly lietter than anyown inspiration to be rastly fetter than any-body else's experience. In England it has been found necessary for the contribution insurance societies not only to strictly regard mortality tables, but also to grade the assessments accord-ing to the members' place of residence and the character of their occupation. This is quite different from the reckless and ignorant manner in which our "cooperatives" try to run things

A DEMOCRAT ON GARFIELD.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 14.—I take the liberty of making an extract from a private letter received this morning from a neighbor and long-time friend of the Republican candidate for Presi-dent, James A. Garfield. It strikes me as a pretty good campaign-document, coming as it does from a Democrat to one who has always voted with that party:

"Yes! 'Rah! 'Rah! for my old friend James A. Garfield. They did well. Don't believe the Republicans have a stronger man in the country; and he is a winner. It will take a very strong man to beat him. If you feel your 'title clear't ogive him a vote, you need never fear being ashamed of it. As my friend, I expect to vote for him, and can conscientiously do so, without feeling that I stultify myself or sacrifice my principles. I voted for Foster last fall, because he was the solid-money candidate against the rag-baby doctrine; and I consider and believe there is not another one man that did as much to beat down the flat-money heresy as James A. Garfield, and in private conversation I once told him so. On the right, as he believes it, he is always stalwart. On the tariff question he is conservative, as I know from private conversation with him, and hence I can go up and vote for him first-rate. He is good, and kind, and charitable, and never wounds another's feelings if he can avoid it. He is benevolent, as I know from his private life. He is patriotic, as all know: and he is great, broad in his views, and in his thoughts is comprehensive enough to sink the politician in the statesman, and stand for the whole country. He has the courage of his convictions, delights to measure intellectual swords with those worthy of his steel, but seeks no mean advantage over his adversary, and, while he will kill with reason and logic, he will not stoop to wound with low cunning, sarcastic insinuations, or personalities. At home, he dwells in the love of wife, mother, and children. B— he is one of God's grandest noblemen, grown from Nature, and one of the People. He ties those he has drawn to himself by love and admiration, and you feel as though you were safe in his great heart. At least I cannot describe my old schoolboy feelings any better than that, and I've never felt otherwise towards him. He either lifts one to hi pretty good campaign-document, coming as it does from a Democrat to one who has always

GARFIELD.

Another Reminiscence of the General's Youth.

A Letter That He Wrote Twenty-three Years Ago.

That Letter Read to the Students of Hiram by President Hinsdale.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., June 14.—Some time since your correspondent sent The Tribune an ecount of a conversation which was held with Gen. Garfield many months ago, in which the latter expressed the great pleasure which he always experienced in capturing young men for an education. He said that nothing in statesmanship or war ever gave him anything like the manship or war ever gave him anything like the same satisfaction. The result of the great facility which he had in this respect was, that, under his administration, the school at Hiram had twice or three times as many students as it did under other administrations. The moment a young man met Garfield, he was

his waist, asked him if this was his first visit to the place, and how he liked it; told him that everybody likes the place much better after having been there for a time and getting acquainted. He explained that he was one of the teachers of mathematics, and that he had himself felt a little lonesome when he first left home. This kind of treatment completely won Rhodes, and decided him to take a course of study.

men of health, ability, and character, who had advanced to the Junior year in college, might SAFELY BRAW DRAFTS ON THE FUTURE.

He enforced his argument by referring to various examiples, all persons who had studied in Hiram, and among others Gen. Garfield, who left Williams College \$500 in debt.

President hinsdale then said that in the fall of 1856 he left the Eclectic Institute, now Hiram Cellege, in distress of mind growing out of his own life-questions. He had passed he 19th birthday, and the question of the future weighed heavily upon his mind. That winter he taught district-school. He had already won a friend in Mr. Garfield, then 25 years old, and just out of Williams College. Garfield was then teaching in Hiram as Professor of Ancient Languages. In his distress of mind, Hinsdale wrote Garfield a letter, hin which he fully opened up his mind. In reply he received a letter, which gave him great help, that illustrated some of the points in the morning's lecture. This letter, which he had religiously preserved, might give help to some of the young men before him. Besides, there was peculiar propriety in his reading it, on account of what had taken place the day before in the City of Chicago. He then proceeded to read from the original—yellow with age, and worn from repeated foldings and unfoldings—

\*\*HIRAM\*\*, Jan. 15, 1857.—My DEAR BROTHER BURKE: I was made very glad a few days since by the receipt of your letter. It was a very acceptable New Year's present, and I take great pleasure in responding. You have given a vivid picture of a community in which intelligence and morality have been neglected, and I am glad you are disseminating the light. Certainly men must have some knowledge in order to do right. God first said, 'Let there be light'; afterward he said 'It is very good!' I am glad to hear of your success in teaching, but I approach with much more interest the consideration of the question you have proposed. Brother mine, it is not a question to be discussed in the spirit of debate, but to be though

life, and see

"I am notione of those who advise everyone to undertake the work of a liberal education. Indeed, I believe that in two-thirds of the cases such advice would be unwise. The great body of the people will be, and ought to be (intelligent), farmers and mechanics; and in many respects they pass the most independent and happy lives. But God has endowed some of His children with desires and capabilities for a more extended field of labor and influence, and so every life should be shaped according to 'what the man hath.' Now, in reference to yourself, I know you have capabilities for occupying positions of high and important trust in the scenes of active life, and I am sure you will not call it flattery in me nor egotism in yourself to say so. Teli me, Burke, do you not feel a spirit stirring within you that longs to know, to do, and to dare; to hold converse with the great world of thought, and hold before you some high and noble object to which the vigor of your mind and the strength of your arm may be given? Do you not have longings like these, which you breathe to no one, and which you feel must be heeded, or you will pass through life unsatisfied and regretful? I am sirre you have them, and they will forever cling round your heart till you obey their mandate. They are the voices of that nature which God has given you, and which, when obeyed, will be your duty not to follow that course. If your

BLESS YOU AND YOUR FELLOW-MEN.

"Now, all this might be true, and yet it might be your duty not to follow that course. If your duty to your father or your mother demands that you take another, I shall rejoice to see you take that other course. The path of duty is where we all ought to walk, be that where it may. But I sincerely hope you will not, without an earnest strugyle, give up a course of liberal study. Suppose you could not begin your study again till after your majority,—it will not be too late then, but you will gain in many respects. You will have more matairity of mind to appreciate whatever you may study. You may say you will be too old to begin the course. But how could you better spend the earlier days of life? We should not measure life by the days and moments we pass on earth.

"The life is measured by the soul's advance—The enlargement of its powers—the expanded field

field
Where it ranges, till it burns and glows
With heavenly joy, with high and heavenly hope.'
"It need be no discouragement that you will
be obliged to hew your own way and pay your
own charges. You can go to school two terms
of every year, and

own charges. You can go to school two terms of every year, and

"I know this,—for I did so when teachers' wages were much lower than they are now. It is a great truth that 'Where there is a will, there is a way.' It may be that by-and-by your father would assist you. It may be that even now he could let you commence on your resources, so that you could begin immediately. Of this you know, and I do not. I need not tell you how glad I should be to assist you in your work; but, if you cannot come to Hiram while I am here. I shall still hope to hear that you are determined to go on as soop as the time will permit. Will you not write me your thoughts on this whole subject, and tell me your prospects? We are having a very good time in the school this winter. Give my love to Holden and Louisa, and believe me always your friend and brother, "J. A. GARFIELD.

"P. S.—Miss Booth and Mr. Rhodes send their love to you. Henry James was here and made me a good visit a few days ago. He is doing well. He and I have talked of going to see you this winter. I fear we cannot do it. How far is it from here? Burke, was it prophetic that my last word to you ended on the picture of the Capitol of Congress?

The letter was written on Congress note-paper, and the sheet was entirely filled, so that the last few words were written crosswise, and, as is said by the General, his last word comes across the little picture at the upper left-hand corner of the sheet. Whether the General means to ask in regard to the prophetic significance in his own case, or that of Hinsdale, is not known; but it certainly came true in his own case. GARY.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

Unity Church Balloting for a Paster.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The first ballot taken at the meeting of Unity Church Society, on the evening of the 14th inst., showed the following

young man met Garfield, he was

MADE TO FEEL AT HOME.

Mr. J. H. Rhodes, of this city, says that
he rode some seventeen miles from Ravenna
in a hack to reach Hiram for the first time,
and was feeling decidedly homesick when he
came over to the college-building. He was met
in the ballway by a young man of pleasant face,
who, coming up to him, threw his arm about
his waist, asked him if this was his first visit to

home. This kind of treatment completely won Rhodes, and decided him to take a course of study.

Whonever the General found a capable boy who was hesitating in regard to whether he ought to take a course or not, and he thought that boy was capable of making something out of himself, he took pains to see that he had a chance to do so. What Gen. Garfield did for President Hinsdale in this respect is well illustrated in the following published report of HOW THE NEWS WAS THECHIVED AT HIRAM:

Tuesday morning, June 8, President Hinsdale announced that the next day he would say something to the students, in the chapel, concerning certain life-questions in which they were all interested. In the afternoon of Tuesday, news was received of the nomination of Garfield. That evening the citizens held an enthusiastic ratification-meeting in the street. Wednesday morning, in the presence of the students and some Cleveland gentlemen, the President delivered his promised lecture. He spoke at some length of questions with which every young man and woman whose mind is ever really awakened has to grapple; of the value of thorough education; of the need of making it harmonious and symmetrical; and especially spoke of the financial difficulties with which many earnest young men bent on an education have to contend. He spoke of the caution with which debts should be contracted by such young men; of the honor with which they should be paid; but said that young men of health, ability, and character, who had advanced to the Junior year in college, might

SAFELY DRAW DRAFTS ON THE FUTURE.

life, and see
WHAT ARE ITS ASPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., June 15.—The Supreme Court has recently made an assignment of Judges to serve this year on the Court of Claims, which, under the law, meets in August to pass which, under the law, meets in August to plass upon claims against the State, and report its decisions to the Legislature. There are in all ninety-two claims, aggregating \$438,763.39. Among the larger items are the following: A. K. Scott & Co., \$5,462; Ernest F. Gehlman, \$5,000; James E. Bishop, \$235,168; Thomas A. Ragsdale, \$23,441; Greenbury L. Fort; \$6,004; Annie E.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Safety from Burglars. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Safety from Burglars.

To the Estitor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CRICAGO, June 15.—Very few people can go to rest at night with the serene feeling of ease that they will sleep until morning in safety from burglars. Were the visits of these daring scoundreis only a question of loss of money or other valuables, it would still be a hard blow to many; but too often it is accompanied also with bodily injury or loss of honor or life. Undoubtedly we have many means at our disposition which, if we can afford them, give us a comparative chance of escape; but the burglars, being themselves well acquainted with these means, know also how to avoid or overcome them whenever they are bent on making a raid and feel sure of booty. Robbery is their trade, and daring feats their pride. Believing that the best means to oheck their desperate deeds is to lessen their chance of success or escape when detected. I take pleasure in suggesting the following means for the purpose: In cities and villages, provide every housetop with a belieight to ten inches wide at the bottom, which not only should be connected with and put in motion by wires in every room in the house, but also by additional wires, with the belis on the neighboring houses on both sides. Of course the wires should be so placed that children could not reach them and cause unnecessary alarm. An alarm thus given from a residence the instant burgiars are detected at work there, would not only inform the patrolmen—should any such be found in the neighbors of what is going on, and where, but it will give the burglars a very poor chance of escape, provided there is any manhood in the neighbors. In the country where there is a greater distance between neighbors, the housetops should be provided with similar but larger bells, the sound of which should be strong enough to arouse the neighbors and call for their assistance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, winelike beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Sweet as a chaplet of roses is J. & E. Atkinson's Extract of White Roses for the Hair. At once cleansing, invigorating, and of delightful fragrance.

**BLOOD AND SKIN** 

REMEDIES. MESSAS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure. Last May a physician called my disease Ecoema Rodent: spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at longth impaired sight. Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, but all to no purpose. After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, two boxes of Cuticura, and some Soap, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured. The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that has ever come under their experience and practice. I recommend and highly indorse the Cuticura Remedies. Yours truly,

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879.

Clifford-st. and Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24, 1879.

SKIN HUMOR

JAIN NUMUN
For 20 Years Entirely Cured.

MESSRS.WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have suffered from a Skin Humor for twenty years, without finding, any remedy or treatment that would cure it, until I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, which, in a short time and at a small expense, have entirely eradleated every trace of the disease, so that now I am entirely free from it. I therefore believe they will do all you advertise them to do. Respectfully yours, JOS. W. ESTABROOK.

Boston, July 2, 1879.

SCALD HEAD

Mrs. A. Swift, Everett, Mass., writes: "The Cuticura Remedies cured my child of Scald Head, covering the scalp and lower part of the neck. of four years' duration, and which had resisted all the usual remedies."

THE CUTICURA SYSTEM

Scalp, with Less of Hair,

Is first the purification of the blood, through an energetic action of the bowels, liver, kidneys, and skin, the natural purifiers of the body. Next, to beal every extornal evidence of disease and restore the beauty, whiteness, and freshness of the 3kin and quantity and quality of the Hair. Cuticura Resolvent is cathartic, diurctic, resolvent, and absorbent. It purifies the blood, liver, kidneys, and skin of every trace of blood polsons, invigorates the brain and nervous forces, and throws off disease. Cuticura, a Medicinal Jelly, arrests extérnal disease, removes lifeless fiesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers, sores, and discharging wounds, allays inflammation, itching, and irritation, and heals. It is the swiftest, cleanest, and best Hair Restorer and Beautifier in the world. Cuticura Soap, for cleansing, restoring, and beautifying the skin, and for the toilet, bath, and nursery, is unrivaled. It and the Cuticura Shaving Soap, the first and only medicinal soap prepared expressly for shaving, are prepared from Cuticura.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

Per Blood, Skin, and Seaip Humors,
Are prepared by Weeks' & Potter, Chemists
and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, 21
Front-st., Toronto, Ont., and & Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of
CUTICUTA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes,
containing two and one-balf times the quantity
of small, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. CUTICUTA MEDICINAL TOTLET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICUTA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in
bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Deaths by Disease of the Threat and Lungs in Chicago,

With Observations on Their Treatment by Medicated Inhalations.

ing the deaths caused by into a death of the plaints.

The value of statistical facts of this character, in diffusing correct information among the people regarding the nature and proper treatment of maindies which, more than any other, endanger human life, can hardly be overestimated.

The following table is compiled from the Records of the Board of Health, and shows the exact number of deaths caused by each form of throat and lung disease in Chicago during the past twelve months:

onsumption. ongestion of the lungs.

It will be seen that I have excluded Croup and other purely infantile forms of disease of these organs, and yet the frightful list sums up year.

Acreful comparison of the death tables of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis reveals the fact that in this respect Chicago is not only no worse than any other cities, but is in some respects better. The same proportionate fatality of these diseases will be found to exist in every town and city of the land.

but is in some respects better. The same proportionate fatality of these diseases will be found to exist in every town and city of the land.

What a commentary these facts are on the assumed progress of medical science in this country. In the whole Union there is not one institution for the special treatment of these diseases, or any effort being made to lessen their fatality. The sick are permitted to die, without any intelligent or scientific treatment which could give them a chance for life.

A question which will suggest itself to the mind of the reader, in connection with these facts, is: Whether the treatment pursued is the bost that could be followed; whether the frightful mortality which occurs is not more due to false theories and bad treatment than to any special malignancy in the diseases themselves.

The ablest minds in the medical profession have, during the past twenty years, been gradually undergoing a change regarding the nature of consumption. Formerly this disease was believed to be generally inherited, and never infectious. Now we know the very opposite to be fact. It is seldom inherited, and has been proved by direct experiments to be always infectious. What is inherited is merely a delicacy of constitution and a tendency to contract the disease when exposed to the infection, or to conditions capable of developing it.

Dr. Klebs, Prof. Max Schuller, of Griefswald, Dr. Reinstader, and the famous Prof. Rekitanaky, of Innsbruck, in Germany, have each demonstrated she infectious nature of tuberculous matter, and again and again produced a punine consumption in the lower animals, both by inoculation and by infection from contact.

The extraordinary results attained by these eminent German pathologists have produced a profound sensation throughout the medical world, and led to great changes, both in theory and treatment.

According to Prof. Rokitansky, the treatment, to be auverable.

germs within the lungs and stop their deadly work.

This inhalation treatment, which is now causing such a sensation throughout Europe, was introduced by me, in a pamphlet published in 1851 by Stringer & Townsend, of New York. In 1854 a larger work from my pen was published by the same house. The Medical Successive and Journal of the Chest, of which I was editor from 1855, contains a full exposition, not only of this treatment, but abundant proofs of its great success in the arrest and cure of all forms of lung disease.

By inhalation is meant the breathing or res-

By inhalation is meant the breathing or respiration of medicated gases or vapors capable of penetrating the minutest ramifications of the air tubes and cells of the lungs.

The use of the steam atomizer is sometimes spoken of as inhaling, but it in no sense supplies what is meant by the term inhalation treatment. The atomizer produces only spray, which condenses the moment it enters the bronchial tubes. Spray never enters the capillaries of the lungs, or reaches the air cells, and hence effects no beneficial influence on a disease seated in those parts. I mention this to correct a very prevalent error, which misleads many persons.

persons.

Of the success of inhalation in this community it is hardly necessary to speak. Hundreds in Chicago, many of them among our most intelligent and influential citizens, owe their lives to its healing efficacy, and have repeatedly borne testimony to the fact. CASES OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES treated by inhalation during the past year end-ing May 1, 1880.

TABLE IL

Of these, no case of Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, or Consumption (regarded as favorable for treatment) has proved fatal. The total number of deaths was thirteen, every one of which was of cases pronounced hopeless or doubtful at the commencement. It is not claimed that all others have been cured, but that they are still living and have been greatly benefited. Great numbers have entirely recovered their health, while many who at the beginning were regarded as doubtful have so improved in health through the efficacy of the inhalations as to now have a fair probability of ultimate cure.

With facts like these showing the great success of inhaled remedies, sanctioned, as this treatment is, by the highest names in the medical profession, and adopted, as it has been, in all hospitals for Throat and Lung complaints throughout Europe, is it not strange that, in this city alone, thousands each year perish without ever having had a prescription for inhalation, or any treatment which could possibly have saved them?

\*\*ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., CHICAGO, May 28, 1880.

\*\*PLAVORING EXTRACTS.\*\*

Natural Fruit Flavors.

PLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Dr. Price's



EXTRACTS.

STEELE & PRICE,

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN, Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all hronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the may physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Chas. Gossage

**Celebrated Cream Damasks** 

65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25. "The Cheapest Goods" In the market without exception.

"Extra Satin Damasks," 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50.

Huck and Damask Towels.

Extra Wide Table Cloths, At Much Below Value.

Also a few Soiled Damask Cloths,

50 per cent Under Regular Prices.

Marseilles and Domestic Bed Quilts, All sizes and qualities.

Hotels, Restaurants, etc., supplied with Staple Linens

Table and Piano Covers,

At Closest Prices! Chas. Gossage & Co.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. AN INTERESTING ESSA

DISEASES CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

As They Exist in This Country. And the Best Mode

of Treatment To Secure a Speedy and Permanent Cure.

By a Prominent New Physician.

There is no country in the world where Skin Diseases are so common as in the United States, and where the respeciable and cleanly people are so subject to the various Skin Diseases. There are many known causes for this state of things; and one is that, in this country, there is less singhur found in nature, less in the vegetables and in the water, than in many other countries; and, secondly, there are more people in this country that suffer with nervous diseases than any other, and nervous weakness or irritation is a very fruitful cause of the development of many cases of a certain cleas of Skin Diseases. There is but one remedy in nature for Skin Diseases, and when that is abundantly found in the water and general articles of food, the disease does not exist to any very great extent, and that remedy is Sulphur, and there is no preparation of Sulphur known to either the public or the profession equal to GLENN'S SULPHUE SOAP; it contains all the active properties of the Sulphur, without any of the extraneous or objectionable matter so often found in Sulphur, and se combined with softening and soothing oils that give immediate relief. See that "C. N. CRITTENTON" is printed on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers at \$35c; S Cakea, See. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and Seeatra for each cake. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

Bepartment of The Interior, May 15, 1890.

Sealed proposals will be received as this Department until 12 o'clock m. Monday, June 14, 1890, for furnishing stationery for the Department of the Interior during the facal year ending June 30, 1891.

Blank forms of proposals, shewing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this Itemsor, and indoresd. "Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and indoresd. "Proposals for Stationers."

No contract will be awarded under this advertisement until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress for the purchase of the stationery required. C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

**WEST END** DRY GOODS HOUSE

SPECIAL CARSON

HAVE OPENED

The Largest Stock of Imported and Domestic

LAWN

Ever brought to the city. They will exhibit all the most popular designs in WHITE SUITS, plain, dotted, and figured, and many special novelties in the new Summer Tints, that cannot be seen else-

where. They will also place on sale a third lot of

At \$15, \$18, and \$20,

Thoroughly serviceable and stylish Dresses, which commend themselves to the attention of all.

New Bunting Suits, richly trimmed with Satin, for \$15. Linen Suits from \$2.50 to \$6.50. Calico, Cambric, and Momie Cloth Suits from \$1 to \$5. Linen and Mohair Ulsters from \$1.25 to \$6.50. Cloth Suits, DIRECTOIRE Styles, with Silk Serge lined SURTOUT or REDINGUTE, for \$15 and \$18; sold elsewhere for \$30. Pretty All-Wool Seaside and Mountain Suits from \$10 to \$20.

The balance of our stock of Cloth WALKING JACKETS and ULSTERS will be sold for less than half their value.

goods or not, STRANGERS are cordially invited to visit the Great West End Dry Goods House.

Whether interested in above

UNFERMENTED

MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK MALT AND HOPS

FOOD AND MEDICINE.—Prepared, without fermentation, from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, MALT BITTERS are warranted more Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing, and Purliying, by reason of their richness in Bone and Muscle Producing Material, than all other forms of mait, or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors. For feeble digestion, sick headache, constipation, inactive stomach and liver, deep-seated course, consumption, weakness of the kidneys and urinary organs, emaciation, mental and physical debitity ulcerative weaknesses of females, exhaustion of nursing mothers and the aged, they are truly marvelous. tion of nursing mothers and the aged, they are truly marvelous.

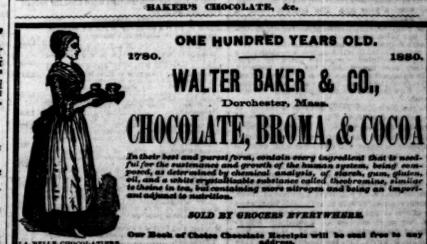
MALT BITTERS combine a Food and a Medicine in the most perfect form yet devised, and commend themselves to the weak, convalescent, overworked, debilitated, nervous, sleepless, and melascholy, as the purest, safest, and most powerful: estorative medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS propared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LAREL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all druggists.

NICKEL LUNCH. BETTER THAN BEER! PURE MILK CO.'S "ORIGINAL NICKEL LUNCH," No. 90 Market-st., Central Union Block.
NOTE.—A Glass of Milk PROM OUR OWN FARM
at Havenswood, and a Biscuit, for

FIVE CENTS! THE PURE MUK CO., of Ravenswood, Ill., offers the cheapest and most natritions inneh in Chicago, and invites EVERY ONE to partake, at the cost of One Nickel!



# FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Wall Street Market More Active and Strong.

Moderate Movement of Currency to the Country.

The Produce Barkets Hore Active-Provisions Firmer, in Sympathy with Fereign Advices.

Wheat Weakened by Finer Weather-Corn and Oats Decline in Company.

## FINANCIAL.

Stocks were rather more active, and were de-nidedly strong. The tendency to buy is increas-ing. If the crops prove to be abundant the ex-pectation is almost universal that there will be a strone, upward movement. Meanwhile, there are not wanting those who predict a sharp reac-tion from the present advance. These prophets of evil can see no reason, except manipulation, for an advance at this time, Circulation is given a report that Jay Gould is putting the market ap in order to let out Russell Sage, who went in a report that Jay Gould is putting the market ap in order to let out Russell Sage, who went in is a bull prematurely just before the recent reaks. When Sage has made himself whole, it is said Gould means to break the market again. Jue, how valuable may be this prophetic anal-ris of Mr. Gould's intentions, the reader must be remaine for himself.

Most of the changes were toward lower prices, out none of the losses were serious, except in the coal stocks and Northern Pacific preferred. two coal stocks and wortern raine by closing Hudson fluctuated between 71% and 69%, closing at 70,—a loss of L. Lackawanna sold down from 77% to 74%, closing at 75%,—a decline of 1. Jersey Central sold as high as 62% and as low as 69%, closing at 60%,—1% less than the close of the day before. Reading lost 1%, to 18%, selling at 20 and 17%. Northern Pacific preferred lost

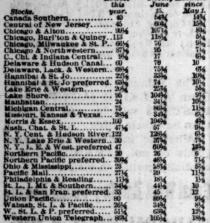
Quincy was of %, to 118%; Rock Island I. to 101; Illinois Central %, to 104%; Lake Shore %, to 104%, after selling at 105; Erie %, to 37%; Wabash, %, to 38%; the preferred %, to 63%; Ohio %, to 38%; Pacific Mail %, to 39; Union Pacific %, 10 89%; after selling at 90; Chattangore, 14, to 27. to 89%, after selling at 90; Chattanooga %, to 57, after selling at 55; Lake Erie %, to 25%; Canada touthern 1%, to 54%; and Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western %, to 30%.

ington & Western ½, to 30½.

The largest gam was made by C., C. & I. C., which advanced ½, to 17. The bonds also went up proportionately St. Joe, of which there were said to be good buyers, made 2½, to 33½; and the preferred 1½, to 74. Western Union was and the preferred 1%, to 1%. western blow was strong, ranging between 105% and 104%, and closing at 105%, a gain of %. Atlantic & Pacific made %, to 4%. The other gains were Atton %, to 107%: New York Central %, to 125%; Erie preferred %, to 60%; Northwestern %, to 86; St. Paul %, to 76; Onto preferred %, to 73%,

St. Pall %, to 76; Onlo preferred %, to 10%.
Kausas & Texas %, to 34%.

To satisfy a general inquiry as to how much of a recovery present prices show over the lowest of the year, the following table has been prepared. With only one exception the lowest prices were made since May 1. The exception is



ds, in New York last week, were higher. Erie consolidated seconds again monopolized most of the speculative attention, and large amounts of these bonds changed hands; they opened at 82%, advanced to 85%, reacted to 84, and recovered to 84%; Erie funded 5s rose from 76 to 79%, and reacted to 78%. The other more important changes were in advance of 4% per cent in Iron Mountain second preferred incomes; 4% in do first do; 1% in do seconds: 4 in Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts; ferred incomes; 4½ in do first do; 1½ in do seconds; 4 in Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts; 5½ in do incomes; 3¾ in St. Paul firsts I. & M. Division; 3½ in do do &; 1½ in do do La Crosse Division; 3½ in C., C. & I. C. Incomes; 1 in do supplementary firsts; 3 in Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts; 2¾ in Mobile & Ohio second debentures; 1 in do first do; 5½ in International second incomes, Kansas Pacific consols, and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw firsts, Western Division; 2¼ in Central Iowa firsts and Harlem coupon firsts; and 2 per cent in Lafay-Western Division, 2½ in Central Iowa firsts and Harlem coupon firsts; and 2 per cent in Lafaystte, Bloomington & Muncie Incomes, Michigan Dentral 8s, Wabash firsts, and do convertibles; and a decline of 2½ per cent in Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield seconds, and 2½ in Wabash new 7s.

Government bonds were dull. District of Coumbia 3.65s were 95 bid and 97 asked; the 4s, 10% bid and 100% asked; the 4s, 10% bid and 110 sked; the 5s. 105 bid and 103% asked; the is.

sked; the 5s. 105 bid and 103% asked; the 6s,

Foreign exchange was very weak. Sterling was unchanged. Sterling posted rates were 486% and 489%; actual rates were 486 and 489; and sterling commercial 483%@484. For francs, posted rates were 518% and 515% for Paris, and 518% and 516% for Antwerp. Commercial francs were

and 518% for Antwerp. Commercial francs were \$23% for Paris, \$23% for Antwerp, and \$23% for Havre. Marks were 95 and \$52% for posted, and \$64% for posted, and \$64% for sight; Austrian torins, 11%; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 27%. The importations of specie and bullion at New fork during the week ending June 11 amount to \$7,010, including \$5,169 gold and \$1,841 silver. Since the 1st of January, the importations will reach \$4,267,576, consisting of \$1,744,808 gold, \$2,521,689 silver, and \$1,079 brass and copper poin. From the 1st of August, 1879, to June 11, 1880, there has been a total importation of \$82,-775,238, of which \$77,004,089 is gold and \$5,271,089 \$75,238, of which \$77,004,089 is gold and \$5,271,089

Chicago bank clearings were \$5,500,000. Dissounts were quiet at 400 per cent on call and 60 per cent on time. Currency shipments to the sountry were moderate. New York exchange told between banks at par @ 25c per \$1,000 dis-

District of Cotumbia 3.65s sold at 97, and Cook

District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 97, and Cook Jounty 445 at 104.
Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 400 thares of Sierra at \$3.50, 2,000 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 224,625, 350 shares of Shenan-floah common at \$2.55, and 300 shares of Shenan-floah preferred at \$3.55.

Forecasts of the business future: The Finan-tial Chronicle sees indisputable signs of a reviving confidence in the Stock Exchange and the commercial markets. The imports at New York last week were smaller than in any other week since the middle of last January. The tendency of the volume of imports must henceforth be downward. The recovery in the merchandise markets must be slower than that in securities because the distemper struck deeper. But the change has begun. The bonds and stocks of established roads are worth more than they were a year ago. The London Times of

June 2 said:

The numerous small enterprises for which capital has been asked of late meet with but a meagre response. In these circumstances, with the revival in trade still hanging fire, money can hardly be expected to improve much in value. We are now approaching the time, however, when an accurate estimate can be formed of the harvests of the world, after which a substantial move forward, it is to be hoped, may be wirnessed.

to the New York Daily Bulletin a survey of the general condition of the commercial world suggests, on the whole, a hopeful prospect. True, in Europe and Asia, trade, if not actually depressed, is quiet and cautious; and, even on this side the Atlantic, after a spurt of extraordinary activity, we are in the midst of a temporary reaction. Nevertheless, the symptoms everywhere indicate that the world is probably close on the eve of a universal revival of trade. It seem reasonably safe to anticipate that, when It seem reasonably safe to anticipate that, when the effects of the next harvest make themselves felt, we shall witness an immediate quick-ening of the movements of trade. It is not im-possible, however, that the transition from high

to low prices in grain, cotton, and some other articles may cause, in the meantime, troubles in certain markets that will produce an uneasiness

seemingly quite inconsistent with such pros-pects as the situation on the whole holds out. The Boston Price Current of last Saturday called attention to the active retail business which, ac-cording to reliable advices, is in operation in all cording to reliable advices, is in operation in all parts of the country, and the certainty that large quantities of goods will be needed for the fall trade. This imparts a confident undertone, and makes manufacturers and agents indifferent about selling much just at this time. Another feature worthy of notice is the large increase in exports from this and other Atlantic ports, and the falling off in exports of such articles as are now a drug in the market. On the whole, we think we may safely say that the situation is fully as favorable as last week, with the chances in favor of a gradual improvement.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK. Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

at the rate of the per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

MORTGAGE BANKERS,

72 DEARBORN-ST., Will offer at Public Sale on Monday, June 21, at 2 p. m., \$55,000 of Purchase Money Mortgage Notes draw-ing 7 per cent interest. Full particulars at their office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, June 15.—The market to-day has been exceedingly dull and without feature, ex-New York, June 16.—The market to-tay has been exceedingly dull and without feature, except the weakness of coal stocks, which continue to manifest a disposition to give way at every tendency to weakness on the part of the balance of the list. The elevated stocks have been strong and advancing, and there are many points given that they will go to much higher figures. One report is that Gould is buying Manhattan with a view to receiving control of our elevated system. Western Union is feverish but strong, and it is evident that Gould is still buying it. The feeling has become decidedly builish, and a stronger market is looked for to-morrow. It can only be a matter of a few days when Gould will unload, as he certainly has no faith in a permanent upward movement where the outside conditions are so unfavorable. The outside public is not buying in the market.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*
New York, June 15.—Governments steady.
Railroad bonds strong, and in the main higher.

\*\*State securities dull.\*\*

New York, June 15.—Governments steady.
Railroad bonds strong, and in the main higher.
State securities dull.
Stock market strong in the early dealings, and prices anyanced \( \) to 2\( \) cocurred, the latter New Jersey Central, but toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and the final dealings were at a recovery of \( \) to 2\( \), to courred, the latter New Jersey Central, but toward the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and the final dealings were at a recovery of \( \) to 2\( \), to cauter C. C. & I. C., the advance in which was caused by the old report that a settlement with the Pennsylvania Railroad is close at hand. The contract which has existed for some months between the trunk railroad lines, the Tidewater Pipe Company, and the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, pooling receipts from the transportation of petroleum to the seaboard, was to-day abrogated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and rates of freight will probably be reduced to the old figures. Benewed talk of an impending railroad war had a rather depressing effect.

Produce exports the past week the largest for years.

Transactions, 256,000 shares:

23	Transactions, 200,000 shares.	40
	Lackawanna	A. Service and A. Ser
1	Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 486; de-	1
1	mand, 489.	1
1	Produce exports for the week, \$10,803,000.	
1	GOVERNMENT BONDS.	1
1	U. S. 1881 10/76 New 4s 10674 New 5s 10/76 Pacitic 6s of '95 125 New 4945. 10/84	
1	STATE BONDS.	1
	Louisiana 74 consols. 46   Virginia 6s, eld. 23   Missouri 6s   111   New 23   St. Joe 108   Virginia 6s, consols. 85   Virginia 6s, consols. 85   Virginia 6s, deferred. 1874   New 30   30   Virginia 6s, deferred. 1874   Virginia 6s, eld. 23   Virginia 6s, eld. 24   Virginia 6s, eld. 25   Virginia 6s, eld. 26   Virginia 6s, eld. 27   Virginia 6s, eld. 27   Virginia 6s, eld. 28   Virginia 6s, eld.	
1	STOCKS.	1
	C. P. bonds. 1344 [Lake Erie & Western. 25 U. P. firsts. 1144 Ontario & Western. 22% U. P. sinsting fund. 1145 B. C. R. & N. 58 U. P. sinsting fund. 1164 Alton & T. H. 16 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre. 101 Alton & T. H. pfd. 60 Erie seconds. 85 Rock Island 10134 W. St. L. & P. pfd. 634 Panama. 185 Hannical & S. Joe. 234	
1	Fort Wayne 12314 H. & St. Joe. pfd	7854

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—The stock market was much improved to-day, with prices generally well maintained. The railroads were the most much improved to-day, with prices generally well maintained. The railroads were the most prominent on the list, and showed much activity. Atchison soid at 1194; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1184; Blish; Dubuque, 76%, 26%; Sandusky, 134, 215%. Union Pacific, 994. Pullman, 1134; Philadelphia & Wilmington, 71; Louisiana & Missouri. 89-16: Fort Smith, 35; Boston & Lowell, 954; Rastern, 364, 267; New York & New England, 37; Ogdensburg, 27628: preferred, 79. In bonds Hartford & Erie jumped to 394, and then fell back to 38%. New Mexico soid at 110; St. Jo, 1114; Western 44%, New Mexico soid at 110; St. Jo, 1114; Western 44%, New Mexico soid at 110; St. Jo, 1114; Western 44%, New Mexico soid at 10; St. Jo, 1114; Republican Valley, West, 101%, Denver & Rio Grande 78, 100%; Union Pacific 88, 115.

Land stocks were dull and without change.
Mining securities showed about the same feeling as yesterday, the transactions being light with an upward tendency.

LONDON, June 15.—Consols, 98 3-16; account, 98 5-16.

LONDON, June 15.—Consols. 98 3-16; account, 98 5-16.
American securities—New 5s, 105; 4½s, 112; 4s, 110½; Illinois Central, 106½; Pennsylvania Central, 55½; Erie, 35½; seconds, 37, Reading, 10.
Amount of bullion gone in, £2,000.
PARIS, June 15.—Rentes. 86 550.

MINING STOCKS.
SAN PHANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—The following
are the closing quotations at the Stock Board
Alpha
Builton         2         independence         18-32           Lalifornia         2         Manimoth         2%           Choliar         3         Thogs         194
Consolidated Virginia 34 Argenta. Frown Point 194 Novaday 44 Eureka Consolidated 195 Lady Washington 5-16
Exchequer 154 Kial Del Mont 19-82 Gould & Curry 3% Wales 354 Hale & Norcross 554 Calcionia 19-33
uila Consolidated. 11-16 McClinton. 13-13 ustice. 7-16 Belvidere. 294 Mexican. 894 Mary Belle.
Northern Belle 113 Manhattan 134
Saymond & Ely 3-16 lackson
sierra Nevada Bac Silver Hill. Multiple Consolidated 195, O of Bodie Dist 234 [ellow Jacket

Bosron, June 15.—Copper stocks:
Calumet & Hecks. 25
Copper Falls. 114
Franklin. 12
Pewabic (new stock). 1534
Pewabic (new stock). 1534

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for r	ecord
Tuesday, June 15	
. CITY PROPERTY.	
Huron st. 124 ft e of North Wells. s f. 22100 ft.	AST SOM
dated June 14 (Master in Chancery to Eliza-	
Wentworth av. 100 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w	1,743
Wentworth av. 100 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w	
f, 50x120 ft, dated June 12 (A. M. and T. Ludes	3,500
Latin st, 121 ft s of Polk, e f, 24x125 ft, dated	0.000
Inna W. John (PConnar to R. F. Winsinw)	2,209
Inrrabee st, 25 ft s of Wiscensin, wf, 24x1215 ft, improved, dated June 14 (Peter Olk to	
ft, improved, dated June 14 (Peter Oik to	1.750
Franz J. Ebener)	4100
- 135 ft. dated June S (M. Stradelmann to F.	
Homan)	1,250
Homan).  Forest v. 9 ft n of Thir.y-third st. w f. 30x135  ft. dated June 8 (H. B. Hurd to C. R. Histock).  Hasting st. feft w of Throon, s f. 24x124 ft, gated June M (William O'Connell to August	3,500
Hastings at 188 ft w of Throon a f 24vill ft.	-
dated Jone M (William O'Connell to August	
	900
South Water st. s e cor of Dearborn, n f. 20	
xs) ft. dated June 14 (Master in Chancery to John D. Jennings)	12,636
Erie at near Sedewick n f. 12864 litt ft. duted	-
May T (Cornelius McGinnis to W. W. s. ald-	100 x
West Chicago av, n w cor Wood st. s f. 28x1254	16,000
ft, dated May 25 (Estate of George C. Cram	CHIEF B
to W. Schumscher)	2,500
west lake st. 30 ft w of Union, s f. 20x140 ft.	STATE S
dated June 15 (George W. Savage to Jacob H.	6748.D
McGregor st, 75 ft w of Portland av, s f, 25x125	3,400
ft, dated Jane 14 (M. A. and J. Kelly to Ann	-
Cronogue)	1,700

West Chicago av. 68 ft e of Carpenter st. n f. 25 x112 ft improved, dated June 15 (Charles E. Brown to Anthony G. Goodridge).
State st. 1884 ft no of Twelfth, e f. 234x112 ft, dated June 14 (Masster in Chancery to Newman Levy).
South Halsted st. 40 4-16 ft s of Adams, w f. 25x 20 7-70 ft, dated June 14 (Amanda M. Perkins to Joseph Hartley).
South Deathorn st. 320 ft s of Thirty-fifth, e f. 34x123 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1879 (S. J. and G. R. French to C. H. McLaughlin.

McReynolds st. 325 ft w of Paulins, n f. 34x100 ft, dated June 12 (Ward & Gillette to J. Lange). Lange)

Arren av. n w cor Leavitt st. sf. 60x124 ft.
dated Dec. 8, 1877 Jesse Spalding to Augustus
Warner)

Butterfield st. 144 ft s of Thirty-fifth, w f. 24x123
ft. dated June 13 (Albert Crane to Jane Wilkinson)

ORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI North Halsted st. 400 ft s of Diversey, e f. 50x124 ft. dated June 10 (E. S. Ovarlook to J. B. Hartke) SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS

Hyde Park av. n.e.cor of Fifty-dirst st. wf. 81.

Hyde Park av. n.e.cor of Fifty-dirst st. wf. 81.

-luxins ft. dated June 12 (M. A. and F. E.

Morse to Edwin Henning).

Same lot nathe above, dated Jan. 7 (Mary A.

Lawson to Maria A. Morse).

Hyde. Park av. 81.-10 ft nof Fifty-dirst st, wf.

50x110 ft., dated June 12 (Mary A. Lawson to

Edwin Henning).

South Chark st, near Forty-dirst, ef. 27x107 ft.,

dated May 24 (John McGrath to Patrick

Dunn).

COMMERCIAL.

8,300

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the correspond-

STORY AND STATES	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, bris	5,006	11.625	7,071	9,45
Wheat, bu	54,884	117,213	210,559	
Corn, bu	473,986	266,213	393,111 50,789	207,76 57.85
Oats, bu	71,754 5,706	85,138 5,604	3,112	6,04
Rye, bu	2,700	1.550	3,620	3.8%
Grass seed, lbs	42,655	100,690	3,194	4.00
Flax seed, lbs	123,460	26,800	48,800	
Broom-corn, lbs	*******	52,000	1,400	450
Cured meats, lbs	455,980	92,660	2,855,618	3,128,56
Beef, tes	*******	*****	1	1.197
Beef, bris	*******	100	1,216	48
Pork, bris	63,400	214,100	2,768,928	645.00
Pallow, lbs	85,365	42,789	73,340	040,00
Butter, lbs	154,328	181.045	514.971	492,92
lve hogs, No	21,715	31,096	2,363	6,67
attle, No	6,825	2,814	5,850	1,15
Sheep, No	266	408	******	*******
Hides, lbs	189,492	153,900	174,800	252,44
lighwines, brls	********	446,464	166,833	314,26
Wool, Ibs	145,542	1,850	100,000	014,00
coal, tons	14,453	14.542	1,333	1.76
lay, tons	150	50	42	
umber, m	7,235	13,552	2,678	2,890
hingles, m	3,100	6,600	310	214
alt, bris	17,064	25,233	3,019	2,083

Withdrawn from store during Monday city consumption: 431 bu wheat, 2,037 bu c 2,108 bu bariey.

\$4.10@4.40 for heavy. Cattle were steady, with sales at \$2.50@5.00 The demand for dry goods continues light, being restricted to meeting the requirements of current trade. Prices of cotton goods are some-what unsettled, but woolens remain steady. There was a good demand for staple and fancy groceries, and firmness pervaded the market. Sugars were active and advancing. A quiet and easy market for domestic and foreign dried fruits was again noted. Old prunes were off to 4% @5c, and currants were offered at 6% @6%c. Pitted cherries were 1c lower, at 18@19c. The fish market had no specially new features. But-ter was fairly active and firm. Cheese was dull and heavy in response to a decline in New York and Liverpool. There were no changes in bag-ging, coal, and pig-iron. Oils were quoted quiet

The lumber market was active and steady.

Cargoes met with a good demand, and the yard sales are liberal. Little change was reported in wool. It is coming forward slowly, and local houses are taking hold, but not freely. Eastern reports, indicate, little, change in the situation. nouses are taking noid, but not reely. Eastern reports indicate little change in the situation except perhaps at Philadelphia, where there is said to be more activity. Seeds were quiet, timothy being steadier, with a better inquiry. The hide market was steady, and timothy hay was taken for shipment. Pouitry remains quiet, the local sales reaching the daily average. Green fruits were stronger under an improved home

Lake freights were lower, opening slow at 71/4c for corn, and in the afternoon the rate was 7c on corn and 7%c on wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quota-tions on through foreign freights were steady at 480 per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool; 32% of for do to Glasgow; 57% of for lard and meats to Liver-pool, and 68% of for do to Antwerp. The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during

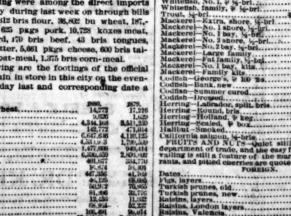
Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.
lichigan Central S. & M. S	9,010 6,159 4,386 670 675	13,200 11,162 14,421 400 19,377	219,857 119,004 24,535 9,140 16,852	
Total rail anal o Buralo o Buralo o Erie o Ogdensburg o Port Huron o Montreal ingston ollingwood o other ports	12,928 750 250 420	62,742 7,819 568,707	1,679,228 184,000 73,694 71,090	
Totals	87,224	677,800	2.585.674	428,056

troit aggregated 145,000 bu, and the shipment

282,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 22,004 bris, wheat, 161,700 bu, corn, 1,737,-002 bu; oats, 63,900 bu, corn-meal, 1,345 pkgs: rye, 426 bu; malt, 1,600 bu; pork, 25 bris; beef, 948 bris; cut-meats, 2,650 pkgs; lard, 3,113 tes; whisky, 302 bris. Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 265,000 bu; corn, 256,000 bu; oats,

bris; wheat, 265,000 bu; corn, 256,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.
The following were among the direct imports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 1,612 bris flour, 36,802 bu wheat, 187,000 bu corn, 625 brgs pork, 10,728 koxes meat, 5,866 pkgs lard, 170 bris beef, 43 bris tongues, 3,063 pkgs butter, 5,861 pkgs cheese, 600 bris tallow, 980 bris oat-meal, 1,375 bris corn-meal.
The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago: year ago: No. 2 winter wheat.
No. 3 winter.
No. 3 spring.
No. 3 spring.
Total wheat.
No. 2 corn.
High unixed.
Total corn.
No. 2 corn.
No. 2 white.
Total coas.
No. 2 vpc.
Total rec.
No. 3 barley.
Ratus barley.



These figures show a decrease during last week of 665,002 bu wheat, 16,000 bu oats, 4,846 bu rye, 23,300 bu barley, and an increase of 108,188 bu corn. Total decrease, 601,020.

The following were the total receipts of cer-

tain articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 1,172,681 bris flour, 6,837,the close of last week: -1,172,681 bris hour, 0,53,-881 bu wheat, 33,765,242 bu corn, 7,373,184 bu cats, 372,825 bu rye, 1,109,422 bu bariey, 79,670,565 hs hog meat, 40,750,899 hs lard, 22,508,478 hs butter, 2,921,806 hogs, 575,271 cattle, 185,365 sheep, 30,459,-790 hs hids, 6,681,515 hs wool, 1,114,966 tons coal, 755,548 900 feet humber.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and stronger in sympathy with a Liverpool udvagee of 3d in lard, and 6d in short clears, with a 5c-fuprovement in the local market for hogs. The trading seemed to be chiefly local, as a fair shipping demand for lard and meats was negatived by the higher prices asked by holders.

MESS PORK—Advanced 7½c per brl, and closed a shade above the latest prices of Monday, at \$10.47½6 to 10.45 for round lots spot or sieller July, \$10.47½6 to 10.55 seller August, and \$0.50 for the year. Sales were reported of 18,750 brls seller July at \$10.4956 brls. Seller August at \$18,000 brls. \$2.50 brls.

LARD—Advanced \$25c per 100 and 1.000 brls seller the year at \$2.7569.80. Total, \$7.20 brls.

LARD—Advanced \$25c per 100 and 1.000 brls seller the year at \$2.7569.80. Total, \$7.20 brls.

LARD—Advanced \$15c per 100 and 1.000 brls seller the year at \$2.7569.80. Total, \$7.20 brls.

LARD—Advanced \$15c per 100 and \$2.6566.67% and \$2.000 to seller July at \$6.6566.67% and \$6.0566.67%. Total, \$1.250 tots.

MEATS—Were in better speculative demand, and

\$6.45 \$4.15 \$6.35 \$6.55 6.65 4.35 6.56 6.75 6.65 4.35 6.55 6.75 6.65 4.35 6.55 6.75 Short ribs, seller July, closed at \$6.45. Long clears quoted at \$6.15 loose and \$6.35 boxed; Cumberlands, \$6.36 boxed; Cumberlands, \$6.36 boxed; long cut hams, \$6.36 ever-pickled hams quoted at \$6.35 for 17.616 average; green hams, hanne average, 76%-56. same average, 76%-56. same average, 76%-56. showed by the same of the same o GREASE—Quiet. TO GOOD 10 MIN. 10 MIN.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was again very dull, buyers holding off for greater concessions than sellers were prepared to make. Sales were reported of 125 bris winters partly at \$5.12%, and \$10 bris springs at \$4.27% for no grade Minnesotas. Export flours were quoted at \$4.50 @4.75 for extra, and \$5.00@5.25 for choice extra.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand. Sales were 13 cars bran at \$8.26@5.20; 2 cars middlings at \$10.00@11.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and irregularly weak, declining 2c, and closing 13% below the latest BREADSTUFFS.

withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 431 bu wheat, 2,037 bu corn, 2,108 bu bariey.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morphig: 6 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 1 car mixed, 5 d cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 1 car mixed, 5 d cars No. 3 do, 5 cars sequented, 2 cars no grade (96 wheat); 533 cars and 10,100 bn No. 2 corn, 173 cars high mixed, 2 cars now mixed, 57 cars and 6,100 bu rejected, 3 cars no grade (74 corn); 23 cars white oats, 2 cars No. 3 mixed, 25 cars are rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (77 cats); 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 25 cars new mixed, 57 cars and 6,100 bu rejected, 3 cars rejected, 10 car rejected, 25 cars new mixed, 25 cars new mi

25.0.00 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 354,000 bu one wing mixed at 364,345c; 12.000 bu new mixed and rejected at 35c; 12.000 bu by sample at 30,500 contract; and 37.000 bu do at 335,000 by sample at 30,500 contract; and 37.000 bu do at 30,500 by sample at 30,500 contract; and 37.000 bu do at 30,500 by sample at 30,500 contract; and 37.000 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active and weak, closing 36,000 contract; and the offerings were liberal; New York also was adult and the local receipts were fair, with a small reduction in the stocks last week. The demiand was principally from shorts, who has profit in the deal, and the local receipts were fair, with a small reduction in the stocks last week. The demiand was principally from shorts, who has profit in the deal, and the local receipts were fair, with a small reduction in the stocks last week. The demiand was principally from shorts, who has profit in the deal, and the local receipts were fair, with a small reduction of the stock of the s

AFTERNOON CALL.

Whest declined \$46%c under free offerings, the clearing weather bringing out sellers. July closed at 91%c991%c, and, after the cali, at 91c. June closed at about \$2c, and August at 85%c. Cash sales were reported of 285.000 bu at 28%c952%c for June, 91%c982c for August, 84%c for September, and 82%c982c for July, 33%c983%c for Tuly, and 35%c983%c for August. Sales 88.000 bu at 34%c for June, 35%c983%c for August. Sales 88.000 bu at 34%c for June, 35%c983%c for August. Sales 88.000 bu at 34%c for August. Onts were lower, closing at 23%c92%c for August. Onts were lower, closing at 23%c92%c for August. Sales 80.000 bu at 39%c92%c for June, 37%c92%c for August. Sales 80.000 bu at 39%c92%c for June, 37%c92%c for August. Sales 80.000 bu at 36%c96.00% for August. Sales 200 tos at 86.05 seller August. Short ribe closed at 36.05 seller August. Short ribe close

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was stendy, with light sales to the

Red tipped. do.
and prices of common and medium qualities also
were very well sustained, there being a good demand
for nearly all descriptions. Receipts are liberal, bu
as yet there is no large accumulation of stock at thu
point:
Creatnery
Good to choice dairy
Packing stock
BAGGING-Trade was but slightly improved, and
the tone of the market did not show much strength
Values, however, remain nominally unchanged. We quote:
Stark
Brighton A. 24 Gunnies, single13 (213) Otter Creek. 22 Gunnies, double 23 (223) Lewiston. 23 Wool sacks. 46 (25)
Otter Creek
Lewiston
CHEESE—In response to lower prices at New York
and Liverpool this market was depressed. Buyers
and laverpool this market was depressed. Duyers
continue very conservative, and holders find it diffi-
cult to move large lots except at a concession from the quoted prices. We, however, make no change in
our list, as follows:
Full cream, new
Part skim, now 8 66 9
Full skim, new 5 @ 6%
Low grades 4 @ 5
COAL- Was quoted as before. Orders were filled
at the prices given below:
Range and nut
Egg and grate 6.25 Krie and Brier Hill 6.00
Baltimore & Ohio 5.50
Pledmont 6.00
Blossburg. 5.50 Brazil block. 5.50
Wilmington 4.00

nd prices are well

\$5.00 & 5.55
3.80 & 4.40
4.40 & 4.40
10.25 & 60.05
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GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries we Choice New Orleans molasses Prime do..... \$12.50@13.5 11.00@11.5 maged hides.... if, \$ b.... y-salted, \$ b.... Sheep pelts, wool estimated.

METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—Tin plates and pur-tin are again reduced in price. A decline is also noted in sheet-iron. Trade is fair. Following is the Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., # box... 140 DISCOUNTERY—The offerings were small, and previous prices were obtained for most kinds, chickens being more sought after than other poultry. Spring chickens were \$2.5084.30 per doz, and old at 7c per B. Turkeys were quoted at \$4650.

SEEDS—Timothy was reported to be in better demand, and the small offerings were firmly held at \$2.5084.30 for the highest grades. September sold at \$2.5084.30 for the highest grades. September sold at \$2.00. Flax was quiet at \$1.27 spot and \$1.164.20 for September. Clover was quiet. The late seeds were scarce and steady. Saptember. Clover was quiet. The late seeds vearce and steady.

SAIT—Was in good demand and steady:
Fine sait, \$\psi\$ bri.

Coarse sait, \$\psi\$ bri.

Dairy, with bags

Dairy, without sacks.

Ashton dairy, \$\psi\$ sack. Dairy, without sacks.

Ashton dairy, 4 sack air demand at the recent decline. Sales aggregated 40 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.60 per gailon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand. Buyers are still holding back, or taking only small lots as they come on the market. The Boston Commercial Butletian says: "The wool market has not changed materially since our last report, and most manufacturers are still inclined to hold off, especially as the slow movement in woolen goods relieves them from any immediate pressure for new supplies. There is very immediate pressure for new supplies. There is very than they are at present, but operations vices lower to be restricted until the tone of the market becomes more settled." Quotations:

Good medium tub

Course or dingy tub.

40:642
Fine unwashed fleece.

20:623
Coarse unwashed fleece.

LIVE STOCK. Oattle, Hogs. 6,825 21,715 4,650 19,000

Townsi of Commerce.

The supply bought up for shipment to the English market has not been so large as it has been for several weeks past, three steamers having salled, which took out 1,2% cattle. The latest reports from Liverpool are very favorable for shippers of live stock, both cattle and sheep being in good demand at good prices. At present steamers are getting 25 per head for the freightage of cattle to Europe.—Boston Commercial Builtin.

for the freignings or eather to surope.—Honor commercial Bulletin.
Yesterday's London cablegram to the Dropers' Journal says:

The trade to-day was worse than on Monday last, and prives on all grades ruled fully 4c lower than on the day mentioned. The best American steers were slow at 18%6618%c. At Islington Canadian steers sold 1866c higher than the Deptford prices.

CATTLE—Trade was fairly active yesterday, with but little change in prices. The receipts were some 2,000 less than reported for Monday, which was a much more marked decrease than any one had counted on: consequently buyers took hold with more confidence, and under the increased dimand the market steaded up. The demand ran-chiefly to light and medium weight cettle,—droves averaging from 1,100 to 1,300 ba,—and for such the market was atronger than on Monday; heavy weights, on the other hand, were more or less under neglect, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest, and for that class prices leaned a little inglest and for that class prices leaned a little inglest and for the close should be at fairly verisfactory market day—much more so than seemed probable at the close of Monday's market. There was a very liberal sprinkling of them were taken for the English market at \$4.5565.00.

The latter figure was paid by Waixel for 81 lead, averaging 1,556 lbs. The offerings were a good average, consisting for the most part of fair to prime droves, for which prices ranged from \$4.2564.65. Poor to good native butchers' stock sold at \$6.000.425, and Texas through eattle at \$6.000.425. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 40 head at the outside price. For thin grass cattle and Texas the market was weaker, under free rofferings, and at the close showed a decided downward tendency. Of the above descriptions the exe day's London cablegram to the Drovers' Jour-

few days.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450
be and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers,
weighing 1,250 to 1,450 hs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,50 to 1,330 hs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,650 to 1,250 hs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows for city slaughter,
weighing 30 to 1,050 hs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 hs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heliers, stags,
buils, and scalawag steers.

CATTLE \$4,128. 

WATERTOWN. KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—CATPLE—The Price
Current reports: Receipts, 635 head; shipments, 501;
market fail; native shippers, \$4.5564.50; native core. Tribuna,
footn-fed Texas, \$1.5564.70; Colorados, \$2.268.75; grass
Texas, \$2.5642.70.
H008—Receipts, 1,325 head; shipments, 531; market
a little better; choice heavy and light, \$4.7563.80;
mixed packing, \$3.7563.80. St. LOUIS. June 16.—CATLE—Quiet: export steers, \$4.50;64.70; henvy shipping, \$4.25;64.50; light do, \$3.96; 4.20; oows and helfers, \$2.50;54.50; rass Texans and Indians, \$6.75;63.50. Receipts, 1.700; shipmenis, 1.400. SHEEF—Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, \$6.60;44.00. SHEEF—Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, \$6.60;44.00. SHEEF—Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, \$6.60;44.00. SHEEF—Scarce and higher; Yorkers and Baitimores, \$4.50; packing, \$4.10;4.15; heavy shipping, \$4.10;4.20; rough, \$6.50;54.5. Seccipts, 2.300 head; shipments, 2.200 head; shipments, \$2.500 head; shipments, \$2 EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 35 head of through and 231 yard stock. Supply light, and likely to be so all week. Prices much the same as yesterday. Good demand for butchers'. Nothing bought for shipment. Sales to-day, 250; total lor 2 days, 367. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 880; Philadelphias, \$4.406 £50: Yor.ers, \$4.1564.25. SHEEP-Receipts to-day, 840; selling slow; \$3.006 £70. Lambs, 465c. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, June 15.—Hogs—Light, \$1.1024.55; packing, \$1.3034.25; butchers', \$4.2524.35. Receipts, 1,100 shipments, 545. INDIANAPOLIS. LUMBER. The cargo masket was again active, to the extent of he supply nearly. About 16 loads were sold, all kinds ring recent prices. Shingles were strong and di-sion and ince stuff firm. The yard trade is good, and retailers are inquiring daily at the docks, and it is inderstood that considerable lumber has been ought by yard men on the other side, and is now ming in. The following is the range of cargo prices:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch. First and second clear, 124@114 inch. Third clear do... First and second clear rough, I inch. mon boards, No. 2... 

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LIVERPOOL, June 15-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 128;

No. 2, 108.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter. No. 1, 108 2d; No 2, 98 1ld; spring, No. 1, 98 7d; No. 2, 98 3d; white, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 98; club, No. 1, 108 4d; No. 2, 98 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 48 9d.

Phovisions—Pork, 50e. Lard. 368 3d.

Liverroot, June 15.—Corron—Quiet at 6563 6 1-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,900.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull, except corn firmer; California club wheat, 98 1046@108 4d; red Western spring, 98 3d@ 98 7d; red Western winter, 98 11d@108 2d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s.

REFINED PETROLEUM—736d.

SPIRITS TURPENINE—236 6d. SPIRITS TUBPENTINE-328 6d.

LARD—American, 8s 3d.

RECKIPTS—The past three days—Wheat, 115,000 qrs;

unerican, 99,000 qrs.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, quiet and LONDON, June 15.—REFINED PETROLEUM-61/6 SPIRITS TURPENTINE-778.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—75.

ANTWERP, June 15.—PETROLEUM—1964.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverspool, June 15.—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull, except corn, which is firmer. Wheat—Winter, 9s lid (silts 2d: spring, 2s 36(2s 7d; club, 9s,104(3))) and Less tunchanged.
Liverspool, June 15.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 18 lid; No. 2 spring, 18 6d; No. 3 do, 3s; Call-goos of Coale lid. Corn—Better tone; 4s M. Cargoos of Coale lid. Corn—Long client 3s. Corn—Long clear, 3s; short clear 6d higher, at 3s 6d. Tallow, 3s. Cheese dull and is lower, at 6s. Beef, 6s.
LONDON, June 15.—Liverspool—Wheat rather easier; California club, 8s 8del08 2d; white Michigan, 18; Western red winter, 18; spring, No. 3; sild; No. 2, 18 6d. Corn firmer at 4s 3d. Maint Lanz—Cargoos off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 4s 6d. Cargoos on passage—Wheat slow; cord steady. Fair average on passage—Wheat slow; cord steady. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 4s 66(4s A. Arrival off coast for orders—Wheat suall; corn none. On passage to the Continent—Wheat, 40,000 qrs; corn, 430,000 qrs. NEW YORK.

Continent—Wheat, 74,000 qrs; corn, £0,000 qrs.

Smarket.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, June 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Less activity in the wheat line on a variable market. Winter wheat attracted less attention, especially in speculative interests; No. 2 red opened a shade lower, raining and calcided in the next in less demand, easier, and somewhat irregular in less demand a somewhat irregular in less demand easier, and somewhat irregular in less demand a somewhat irregular in less demand and forward delivery at an improvement at \$4.000 bu choice No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at \$26 bid. No. 2 Milwankee, 15,000 bu, at 30c.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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The General Legents of the Liver points

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Rye in light demand at \$4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No, 2 red, June, \$1.25 bid. \$1.25\(\psi\$ asked; July, \$1.13\(\psi\$ bid, \$1.16\(\psi\$ asked; July, \$1.13\(\psi\$ bid, \$1.16\(\psi\$ asked; Septemben, \$1.05\(\psi\$ bid, \$1.10\(\psi\$ asked; Corn quiet, but Bramer; intrinsical bid \$1.5\(\psi\$ corn quiet, but Bramer; intrinsical bid \$1.5\(\psi\$ corn quiet, but Bramer; intrinsical bid \$1.5\(\psi\$ corn asked; Deliver, \$1.05\(\psi\$ corn asked; July, \$45\(\psi\$ bid, \$55\(\psi\$ corn asked; Data, \$25\(\psi\$ corn asked; Data, \$25\(\psi

ST. LOUIS. June 15.—FLOUB—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and declined; No. 3
ed. cash, 17.09/ed.09/ed.014; June, 90/e90/e90/e July, 8874689468894c; August, 8746864c, the year; No. 3 do; \$1.00; No. 4 do; 984c bid. Corn better, at 300 No. 3 do. \$1.09; No. 4 do. 30% c bid. Corn better, at 30 25% 63% c cash. 34% c sale, June. 33% c August. Onts quiet, at 25% c cash and June. Rye dull at 12 old. Barley-Nothing doling.

LEAD-Quiet at 4c.
BUTTENS-Better; dairy, 15@17c.
BUGTENS-Better; dairy, 15@17c.
BUGS-Quiet at 4c.
BUGTENS-Better; dairy, 15@17c.
BUGS-Quiet at 4c.
BUGTENS-Better; 31.08.
PROVISIONS-PORK better; \$10.50010.55 cash; master at 4c.
Bugget at 44.80% 1.56% 2.26% 35% 67.00. Lard nominal 18 of 56.80%

at 6.50.

RECEPTS—Flour, 3.000 bris; wheat, 10.000 bu: corn
41,600 bu; cats, 45,000 bu: birley, 2.000 bu; rye, none,
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 2.000 bu; corn
2,251 bu; cats, 33,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

BALTIMORE. inchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western higher, but closing easier GRAIN—W nest—Western interer, out closing easier and dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.2%; Juny, \$1.2%; Luny, \$1.2%; August, \$1.0%; Luny, \$1.2%; August, \$1.0%; Luny, \$1.2%; August, \$1.0%; Luny, \$1.2%; Luny,

oft, 9%c. Willetts—Unchang. Firstoffrs—Unchang. Firstoffrs—Flour, 2,735 br. a. Beat, 272,837 bu; corn. 178,100 bu; cats, 10,00 bu; cats, 10,00 bu. 78,100 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,745 bu; corn, 29,345 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 372,600 bu; corn, 29,400 bu. MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, June 15 -- FLOUR

Milwaukan, Julie Rechanged Mc lower, and closed Grain-Wheat steady; opened Mc lower, and closed steady; No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.0; No. 2 do, \$6c; June, \$6c; July, \$75(c; August, \$8c; No. 3 do, \$6c; No. 4 70c; rejected, \$6c. Corn easier; No. 2 at \$39(c, Oats declined \$4c; No. 2 at \$8c. Rysquiet: No. 1 at \$9c. Barley firmer, but quiet; No. 1 fail, 70c. Phovisions-Quiet. Mess pork, \$10.45 cash and June; \$10.45 ally. Lard-Prime steam, \$8.55 cash and June; \$10.70 July. Lard-Prime steam, \$8.55 cash and June; \$10.70 July. Tard-Prime \$1.50 4.30. Pratical and firmer; \$4.0504.30. Pratical arms wheat to Buffalio, \$c. Reckippe-Pilour, \$4.00 bris; wheat, \$5.000 bris; cash, none.

None. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; cats.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 15.—PLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, \$5.5064.00; common extras, \$4.506.00; Wisconsh extras, \$4.506.525; Minnesota do, \$5.006.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.006.75; Dillinois and Indians, \$5.506.00; St. Louis, \$5.006.75; Dillinois and Indians, \$5.506.00; St. Louis, \$5.006.75; Dillinois and Partial Control of the Control

TOLEDO. TOLEDO. June 15.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 5 white Wabash, \$1.11; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.57; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, \$1.13%; June, \$1.13; July, \$1.00%; August, 70%c; No. 3 red, \$1.08; rejected, \$5%; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.14. Corn quiet; high mixed, 40%c; No. 2 spot and July at 40%c; No. 2 white, 45%c; No. 2 spot and July at 40%c; No. 2 white, 45%c; Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red June, \$1.0%c; July, \$1.00; No. 3 red, \$1.0%.

BECKIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bn; corn, 119,000 bn; barks, 4000 bn.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, June 15.—COPTON—Quiet at 1115c.
FLOUR—Steady; extra. \$2.5263.75; extra family,
\$3.75.94.25; A No. 1, \$4.75.95.25; choice famey, \$3.006.25.
\_GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at \$1.65. Corn steady;
No. 2 white, \$35.5c; do mixed, \$5c. Rye dull; No. 2 &8.
HAY—Quiet but steady; \$12.006.16.0.
HAY—Quiet but steady; \$12.006.16.0.
Lard firm; prime steam, \$7.00. Pulk means fractionary shoulders, \$4.25c; clear rib. \$60.00 clear, \$7.50.
Hams—Sugar-cured, \$4.75c; clear, \$7.50.
WHISK Y—Steady, with a good demand at \$1.05. LOUISVILLE.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—CORA-MARCHE ST. M. 22.28.

HAY—Unsettled; prime, \$16.00217.00; choice, \$21.01.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; held at \$11.05.0011.75.

Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, loose, \$66.

packed, \$46. Bacon firmer; shoulders, \$56.5; clear \$15.

\$15.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 70372/cc.

Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, \$15.

per \$1.000 premium; sterling exchange, \$37.5.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, June 15.—COTTON—Steady at 11%.
FLOUR—Dull; family, \$4.4064.50; fancy, \$5.004.55.
GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, \$1.12. Corn dull,
No. 2 mixed, 30%. Cats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30%.
Rye firm; 86. Barley scarce and nominal,
PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$10.75. Lard firm at \$4.50%.
Bulk meats strong and higher at \$4.12%.65.50. Racon it
fair demand and firm; \$4.87%. \$7.12%. \$1.50.
WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.00.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., June 15.—GRAIN—The Print
Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 11,550 bu; shipments, 5,523 bu; firm; No. 2, August, 76c; No. 3 cash
Control of the Core—Receipts, 8,455 bu; shipments, 5,723 bu; core—Receipts, 8,455 bu; shipments. PEORIA.

PROBIA, III., June 15.—GRAIN—Corn active but steady; high mixed, 344,6334/c; mixed, 344,6354/c acts dull and lower; No. 2 white, 234,6234/a. Byt steady: No. 2, 794,635/c. Highwines—Unchanged at \$1.07. DETROIT, June 15.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat stendy; No. 1 white, \$1.11%; June, \$1.11% bid; July, \$1.05%; August, 9% asked; October, 189%; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 15.—GHAIN—All kinds nesselected. Corn—No. 2 offered on Call Board at 464, 44c, bid cash.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Strong; wheat, 74c; corn, 64c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady, No. 2 red, \$1.08@1.09. Corn quiet at 30%350. Onto weal at 29@30. OSWEGO. Oswigo, June 15.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.23. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15.—PETROLEUM-Steadyl standard white, Ill deg. test, 8c.
PITTSBURG, June 15.—PETROLEUM—Active; crede irregular, and closed at \$1.18% at Parker's for shipment; refined \$4c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The cotton goods market continues unsettled, but leading makes of brown and bloached cottons are doing fairly in first hands. WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Wool.—Firmer: Ohlo, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 8860c; extra, 47640c; medium, 88650c; coarse, 68650c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Westernine, 446-470c; medium, 89680c; coarse, 68640c; washed combing and delaine, 486-50c; unwashed combing and delaine, 486-50c; tub-washed, 48-50c; pulled, 496-50c. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 115(c; low middling, 115c; good ordinary, 105(c; net localpts, 112 bales; gross, 156; sales, 1,00; stock, 55,071. TURPENTINE. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 15.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

Quiet at 25/40.

How my throat hurta! Then why don't 100
use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar?

Pixe's Toothache Drops cure in one minuse.

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parked in the Enterprise by Capitalists.

Missouri Passenger Business.

tered Into in February Last.

Kansas City and New York.

has been formed in the South, negotiations for which have been in progress for eighteen months. A number of prominent capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and have embarked in it more than \$2,000,000. Among these are charles Clyde, Philadelphia; John and Daniel K. Stewart, Hichmond; Messra, Walters and Newcomer. Baltimore: H. B. Plant, R. T. Wilson & Co., New York; Chalers M. MoGheo, Tennessee; W. R. Clyde, New York; William H. Palmer, T. Gray, A. Y. T. M. Logan, James T. Gray, A. Y. Stokes, and Thomas Branch & Co., Richmond; and Southwestern States. This combination will be well-known gentlemen in the South and Southwestern States. This combination will be seaboard in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Northmen Alabama, and Mississippi, striking deep waler on the Chesabeake Bay, at West Point and Nerfolk. This great system of railroads is the centrepart of the Louisville & Nashville system, which reaches the sea coast at Charleston and Sayannak. The purchase, some months ago, of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company, Richmond & Danville Company addromas and William P. Clyde, was the beginning of this movement. The second step was the formation of a syndicate composed of New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond & York River Railroad, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Memphis & Charleston, and Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroads, with numerous branches, extensions, and connections. This syndicate was formed to purchase all the railroad interests of the Pennsylvania Company south of Richmond & Danville with its leased roads in North Carolina, running from Richmond to Danville with its leased roads in North Carolina, running from Richmond to Danville with the season of the Company of the Hender Richmond to deep water for the entiresystem. This was followed by the purchase of the controlling interest in the Greenville & Golumbia Railroad company of South Carolina, and by arrangements for securing the Immediate compiletion of the Western North Carolina and by arran

white Michigan, \$1.10; 4; June, \$1.13; July, 4; \$1.08; rejected, 97%; ra quiet; high mixed, 4c; No. 2 white, 43%; nachanged. a; eorn, 42,000 bu; bar-

0.80@10.85 cash; \$10.25 at \$4.10@6.45@6.65. Ba-@7.40. Lard nominal

at, 272,387 bu: com

heat, 25,000 bu: oats,

orn, 227,000 bu; oats,

LE.
N—Quiet at 111/6c.
163.75; extra family, hoice fancy, 18.00.62. Int \$1.05. Corn steady;
Oats quiet but firm;
Rye dull; No. 2, 88c.
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nd nominal, .75. Lard firm at \$6.634 t \$4.12\666.60. Bacon it

hirago Tribuna.

5.—GRAIN—The Prize stpts. 11,059 bu; shipugust. 76c: No. 3 cash s. 15,454 bu; shipments June, 25%c.

Dull and unchanged.

1 white, \$1.114; June,
, 9sc asked; October,
ents, 10,000 bu.

RAIN-All kinds ness a Call Board at 4444 at, 7%c; corn, 6%c.

DLIS.

UM. -PETROLEUM-Steady

ODS.
cotton goods market
g makes of brown and
fairly in first handsinghams are in good
ints in steady demand.
small lots, but flannels

Wool. Firmer: Ohlo, inia double extra and nedium 48655c; coarse, Indiana, and Western coarse, &s4ic; washed nwashed combing and 5860c; pulled, 40845c.

rron—Quiet: middling. od ordinary, 10%c; net mies, 1,00; stock, 90,073. TS OF TURPENTINE

Then why don't ; of und and Tar? are in one minuce. un is by far' se best.

A Vast Railroad Combination Reported to Be Perfected

A Lively War Imminent on

Formal Collapse of the Agreement En-

Reduced Time Between Omaha and

A VAST COMBINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, June 15.—A vast railroad combination, with the Richmond & Danville and the Richmond & York River Roads as the basis, we been formed in the South possible basis.

AGREED TO DISAGREE.

The General Managers and Geenral Passenger Agents of the Western roads leading to Missouri liver points held a meeting yesterday for the surpose of taking action regarding the disturbed ondition of passenger rates to Missouri River ionits and points in Colorado, Kansas, and Neraska. Previous to Feb. 19 quite a serious war a this class of business was being waged between the various roads. On the above named late the General Managers and General Passenver Agents held a meeting and adopted an greement by which the trouble was to cease. The agreement provided that all orders or tickets and all tickets of the issues of the companies parties to the agreement bould at once be withdrawn except from he regular ticket-offices at Chicago and in the egular ticket-offices at Chicago and in the egular ticket-offices at long their respective lass; that no orders for tickets of their respective issues should be honored, no matter if such rders be in the shape of letters or otherwise, and that they would depend upon their gotheroloss to furnish all tickets and all rates for lekets on business emanating from their respective territories; that all tickets in the hands of outside parties should be redeemed, less \$1 ommission; that ten days' notice must be given o secure a dissolution of the agreement. The greement was faithfully maintained for at least me hour, after which time several of the roads oundways and means to violate its provisions and leve complica tions arose daily. Some of the coads paid the \$1 commission which it was insended to be hadd to outside ticket agents only othe passengers, claiming that the agreement id not state to whom the commission was to be add, Other roads sold to passengers for Denver lekets to Pueblo and El Moro, the rates to hose points being alike, and on returning the and from Denver to those points they received irrebate of from \$5 to \$8. Several meetings had wen arranged during the last few months to each paid. Other roads sold to passengers for Denver lekets to Pueblo an AGREED TO DISAGREE.

streament. Consequently, the meeting of yeseriay was called. There were present J. C. deMullin and James Charlton. Alton; Maryin duphtt, C. C. Wheeler, W. A. Thrail, and W. H. Hennett. Northwestern; Joseph F. Tucker and L. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and L. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. J. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. Potter and Lange R. Wood, Burlington; R. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central; T. R. Cable and E. Hanson, Illinois Central;

were anxious to meet the fast trains of the Bastern roads, they had to come to terms.

The Eastern roads will for the present continue their 5:15 p. m. trains in addition to the 3:30 p. m. trains, which will make four regular through trains daily by the Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Fort Wayne Roads to the Bastern seaboard. The Lake Shore and Fort Wayne would like to discontinue their 5:15 p. m. trains, but the Michigan Central is determined to keep this train on, and as long as it sticks to this determination the other roads will be compelled to run the 5:15 trains also. General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, sayshe cannot afford to take this train off without injuring the interests of his road. This train/he says, is the most popular or his line, and is especially convenient for passengers to New England points. There are a number of people who prefer to take the 5:15 train and get to New York in the morning, thus saving a night's hotel bill. The 3:30 train on his road gets a good deal of local traffic in addition to the through traific, and he can, therefore, well afford to run both trains.

The other roads are not so well situated, and trains.

The other roads are not so well situated, and the additional train entails a heavy expense upon them. They will make great efforts to induce the Michigan Central to join them in taking off the 5:15 p. m. train, but, judging by present appearances, it is doubtful if they will succeed.

WILL RUN ITS OWN SLEEPERS. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has an idea that it can successfully carry on all the branches appertaining to railroad transportation without the intervention of outside corporations. Thus it has during the last few years tions. Thus it has during the last few years taken charge of its own express traffic, and also of its own telegraph business. It now contemplates to run its own sleeping-ears. It soontract with the Puliman Palace Car Company expires Oct. 1, 1880, and it refuses to enter into a new arrangement with that Company. It is understood that it has ordered twenty sleeping-cars built in its shops to be ready Oct. 1. There is, however, a possibility that the Company will not have as smooth sailing in this matter as it had in its express and telegraph absorptions. Sleeping-cars cannot very well be built without infringing on patents held by the Pullman Company, and before the new cars have run many days it will have a gigantic suit like that against the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company to defend.

Mr. George M. Pullman, President of the Pull-man Palace-Car Company, stated to a Thunware representative yesterday that he had heard of the intention of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and he had no objection to this road running its own sleeping-cars if it finds it more profitable, but there no consideration should they run Pullma sleepers or any that infringed on his patents, and he could not see how it could build sleepers that will fill the bill without infringing on the rights of his Company.

ITEMS. The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Com-pany, now known as the New York, Pennsyl-vania & Obio Railroad, will change its broad-gauge track to the standard gauge next Sunday, which will enable connecting lines to run their cars over this road without the troublesome work of changing trucks. The Erie & Pacific Dispatch, which runs over this line, expects an increased business on account of this improve-ment.

both pools depends in a measure upon the action and results of these meetings.

During warm weather the public generally find it a difficult matter to decide upon a cool, pleasant resort in the city where the leisure bour may be spent. Railway employés, however, are fortunate in this particular. They have the privilege of possessing one of the pleasantest reading-rooms in the city,—the Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A. Free Reading-Room, corner Kinzie and Canal streets. This room is not only cool, but is also well stocked with reading matter. The latest newspapers from the principal stations along the line of the railroads running through the Northwest are kept on file, as well as the city daily papers. Here also may be found nearly all the railroad papers and magazines. Employés desiring to write letters will be supplied with writing unaterial free of charge. Over 200 railroad-men are availing themselves of the privileges of a circulating library numbering 500 volumes. On each Sunday a Gospel meeting for railroad men, conducted wholly by employés, is held in the room. The meetings are well attended and full of interest. There are two other rooms of a like character, one at 634 South Canal street, where railroad employés are offered the free use of bath-rooms, and the other at 4945 State street, used by the employée of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. The walls of these rooms are decorated with pictures of locomotives and railway bridges, making the rooms pleasant, attractive, and homelike. Besides railroad men, travelers find them to be pleasant waiting rooms. The Secretary in charge at each room extends a hearty welcome to all visitors.

# OBITUARY.

JUDGE S. B. GOOKINS. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 15.—The community was greatly shocked this morning to learn of the death of Judge S. B. Gookins, one of the leading attorneys of this place, and formerly of the Chicago Bar. He was seized with congestion last night and died very suddenly. The deceased was born in Rupert, Bennington County, Vt., May 30, 1809. Three years later he moved with his father to Rodman, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he remained until nearly 14 years of age when, on the 5th of May, 1823, he started West, accompanied by his mother and a brother 23 years of age. Their objective point was Fort Harrison, which Zachary Taylor had so galiantly defended against the Indians, and the route taken was from Sackett's Harbor to Lewiston by steamer, thence in a wagon to Fort Slorber, thence to Buffulo by open boat. Here a schooner was taken which landed them in Detroit. From Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, the party canced it to Fort Wayne, from which place they were hauled by ox-team to the headwaters of the Wabash, down which they made a cance voyage until they reached Fort Harrison, and settled near the village, which since then bas developed into the lively. City of Terre Haute. Having learned the printing trade in the office of the Wastern Reguster, the dirst newspaper published in Indiana north of Vincennes, he shortly assumed the editorial harness, remaining in journalism until 182, when, acting under the advice of the Hon. Amory Kinney, the Judge of the Circuit Court he began studying law, and in 1834 was admitted to the Bar. After sixteen years spent in the practice of his profession, he was in 1850 appointed to the Circuit Bench, returning in the course of his profession, he was in 1850 appointed to the Circuit Bench, returning in the course of his profession, he was no minated on the Whig ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court with Charles Dewey, David McDonald, and John B. Howe The State was in the hands of the Democrats, however, and the ticket was defeated by 15,000 majority. The deceased went to Chicago fit 1858 Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 15.—The community Judge Gookins was married in Terre Haute, Ind., in January, 1834, to Mary Caroline Osborn. He leaves two children living.—a daughter,married to the Rev. George Duey, of Terre Haute, and a son, James F. Gookins, the well-known artist of Chicago.

THE CROPS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., June 15.—The rain and wind

MARINE NEWS:

A Slight Decline Noted in Grain Freights.

Effects of the June Storm Not as Bad as Anticipated.

Mishaps of Various Kinds-Miscellaneous News.

HOME GATHERINGS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS.

Grain freights have suffered a decline of half a cent through the shrewd manipulations of shippers and the free offerings of ore carriers, and it now need surprise ne one if they should go still lower. The break however, will be of short duration. Engagements yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo-Schooner J. R. Noyes, corn at 74 cents; schooner Ellen Spry, corn on private terms. In the afternoon the following vessels were reported: Schooners Montpelier, Three Bells, John Kelderhouse, Clara Parker, Christine Nilsson (reported on Baturday), Havana, Helena, Belle Wallbridge, Narragansett, Fleetwing, and propeller Scotia corn at 7 cents; schooners Margaret Muir and America, wheat at 75 cents. The moving engagements also included the propeller Juniata and schooner Annie Sherwood, corn on through rate to Eric; the propellers Lawrence, St. Albans, and Tecunseh, for corn on through rate via Sarnia; and the schooner & Bliste, wheat to Kingston at Il cents. Capacity reported, 70,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels corn. Additional room may have been taken, for wheat particularly.

The course Irsult engagements were: Schooner Margaret hardwood lumber, from Trawerse City to Chicago, at hardwood lumber, from Trawerse City to Chicago, at hardwood lumber, from Trawerse City to Chicago, at particularly.

The supported to the laste the structure of the constitution of the control of the con

MINOR MISHAPS.

The schooner Fellowcraft had her rigging damaged by collision in the river yesterday.
Yesterday the schooner Lavinda had her stern twisted by striking the dock while endeavoring to pass the propeller Commodore in the lower harbor. The tug Louie Dole collided with the propeller T.S. Faxton in the lower harbor yesterday, and had five stanchions as well as her rail crushed.

In some of the confusion that occurred below Rushetteet bridge yesterday the tug American Eagle had her smoke-stack carried overboard.

The stage of water, as on the day previous, was very high.

Lumber sold freely at the market, and few vessels remained at the close of business yesterday.

The temperature was rather against excursion business yesterday. Consequently no movement on the part of the steamers occurred.

The schooner Payette Brown is in port with her colored crew. It is understood that the lads have their rators sharpened and guss loaded, as a means of protection in case of an assault from the members of the Seamen's Union here. Superintendent O'Donnell will probably see to it that no difficulty will transmire.

NOTES FROM ABBOAD.

GLEANINGS.
The schooner Sligo, heretofore reported ashore on Cockburn Island, Lake Huron, has been got off by the tug McArthur and towed to Port Huron. The tug Prince Alfred has reached Port Huron also with the schooner Printed. tug McArthur and towed to Port Huron. The sug Prince Alfred has reached Port Huron also with the schooner Trinidad.

Capt Greenhaigh's tug George W. Lormer is on duty at Cleveland.

A collision at Buffalo on Saturday resulted in the sinking of the canalboat N. F. Wicker, the damaging of the schooner's Angus Smith and E. C. Hutchinson, and the stopping the passage of all vessels that draw more than four feet of water. The canalboat and cargo were insured in the Western Insurance Company. The cargo of the canaler consisted of 8,500 bushels of wheat,

Detroit Post: "In the United States District Court restorday Judge Brown confirmed the report of the restorday Judge Brown confirmed the report of the schools of wheat, against the barges Waubaschene and Steven for colliding with the first-named craft in the Lake St. Clair flats canal has teason. The case will be appealed."

Capt Henry Gill, Jr., has been named as the successor of Jerome G. Kiah, keeper of the life-awing station at Point aux Barques. Capt. Kiah will be remembered as the only survivor of the galiant crew which attempted to succor the disabled soow McGruder last April. He is still suffering from the effects of the exposure and the injuries he received at that time, and has been compelled to relinquish his command.

The tug Annie Robinson broke her shaft Sathis command.

The tug Annie Robinson broke her shaft Satmoday night and was towed to Detroit by the Victoria. urday night and was towed to Detroit by the victorus.
The schooner Nellie Hammond was capsized Friday
afternoon off Big Point Sauble, Lake Michigan. She
was righted by the propeller Alaska. Her crew were
saved, but her deck-load of hoops was lost.

LAKE PORTS.

LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispate to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June 18.—Passed up—Propellers Russia. Africa., Garden City and consorts. Buffaio, steam-barge Plymouth, and schooners Halsted. W. Cowle. Olean., B. W. Jenness and barges. P. Caamberlain, Missouri and barges, schooners Red Wing, Moonlight, Wells Burt, L. A. Law, Itasca, J. S. Richards, H. P. Baldwin, Kate Kelly, Antelope, Jamaica, R. Doud, Nellie Wilder, Monitor, P. S. Marsh, Kate Winslow, Gieniffer, Kate Darler, Ostrich, Butcherboy, S. V. R. Watson, Pensukce, O. M. Bond, Lem Elisworth, Newsboy. George Steele, Pathinder, Golden Floce, Hartford, E. Fitzgerald, G. C. Trumpff, Penokec.

Passed down—Propellers Sparts and consorts, Comorant and, consort, Oakland and barges, schooners George Murray, G. S. Hazard, American Union, A. P. Grover, Canton, E. J. McVea, Helvetia, Moars, Negannee, Golden West, Barnes, Thomas Quayle, F. A. Morse, Niguara, George Sherman, Resumption, Mary Coply, Maria Martin, Constitution, Guiding Star, City of Chicago, C. J. Wells, Actonias, Champion, L. J. Clark, Oriental, Bigler, Galiatin, Joseph Palge, Ahra Cobb, Lady McDonaid, Zach Chandler.

PORT HURON. Mich., June 15.—Up—Propellers

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Mich., June 18.—Up—Propellers
Nashus, Japan; schooners J. W. Doane, D. E. Bailey,
Sweetheart, J. O'Neil, E. C. Hutchinson, Granger.
Down—Propellers Minneapolis, Alcona with H. R.
Burger, M. J. Cummings and consort; steamer Keweenaw; schooners C. J. Wells, Acontins, Lacy J.
Clark, Bay State, Gallatin, L. W. Perry, Champion,
Joseph Palge, A. Coob, Lady McDonaid, J. Bigler,
Melvina. Joseph Psige, A. Coob, Lady McDonaid, J. Bigler, McVina.

McVina.

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McDonaid, J. Bigler, McVina.

McDonaid, J. Bigler, McVina.

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McDonaid, McDonaid, J. Bigler, McDonaid, J. Bigler, McDonaid, McDonaid,

Smith with consort, Goshawk, Senator, Argyle with schooner Laura: steanuer Manitoha: schooners Typo, J. Maria Scott, Bungalow, M. Fillmore, Sunrise, Cavalier, F.W. Gifford, Flying Cloud, Watertown, Str T.C. Van Straubenee, Jemima, Matthews, Signo, M. Fillmore, Str. C. Van Straubenee, Jemima, Matthews, Signo, M. G. G. King, Mogara, Negaunee, Thomas Clevellann, O. June 15.—Arrived—Schooners H. R. Newcomb, C. G. King, Mogara, Negaunee, Thomas Quayle, Canton, Resemand, ore; Clayton Belie, Marcollege, Canton, Resemand, ore; Clayton Belie, Marcollege, Canton, Resemand, John Martin, Marcolleged—Propellers Kenaw, School, Marcolleged—Propellers Kenaw, Coulder, Marcollege, School, Escanaba; John Martin, Marquette; Cascade, Chicago, coal.

Coal charters—Schoolners Wanitte, Cleveland to Chicago, D. L.; Fortune, Cleveland to Prescott, St. 49; Olivia, Black River to Walkerville, Scents; John Richie, Cleveland to Detroit, Scents; Mary and Berword Word was received bere this atternoon that the steam-barge Fred Keilg was lying at anchor of Madison dock, unable to use her engines on account of loss of wheel. She was on her way from Ashtabula to Cleveland. A tay was sent to her assistance.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.\*\*

MILWAUKEE.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.\*\*

\*\*Buryalo, N.Y., June 15.—The tug Leviathan arrived here from Eli Rajdis this afternoon with the wreck of the schooner Two Fannies. Her decks are gone, also the tug Welcome, which stowed the dismasted schooner Cleared—Stome-barge Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.\*\*

\*\*Buryalo, N.Y., June 15.—The tug Leviathan the propeller Action.\*\*

\*\*Special Dispatch to

ency, Mont Bland
STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
STURGEON BAY. Wis., June 18.—The telegram to
THE TRIBUNE containing the words: "Seow Moses
Gage total loss on pier" was badly mixed in the

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, ESCANABA, Mich., June ik.—Arrived—Propeil Brown.—Cleared—Propeilers D. W. Bust, Raleigh; scho meerne, Henry A. Kent, L. C. Butts. Special Dispatch to The Officage Tribuna.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 15.—The propeller Releaves anchorage some time to-night for Cl Lumber freights quoted at \$1.50 per m to Ohio E to Buthlo.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispetch to The Obicago Tribuna.
PORT DALHOUSIE, June 15.—Bound up—Schooner Gullnair. Kingston to Chicago, pig tron; West Side Fair Haven to Chicago, coal.

COLLINGWOOD, June 18.—Arrived—Steamer Lake Erie, from Chicago, passengers and freight; schooner Yankee Blade, Chicago, 46,40 bushels of corn.
DULUTE. Rankee Biade, Chicago, 38,480 bushels of corn.
DULUTH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DULUTH. Minn., June 15.—Departed—Oropollers Onario, Sarnia; Asia, Sarnia; Bovereign, Barnia; Mantice, Houghton.

ario, Sarnia: Asia, Sarnia; Boyereigh, Sarnia; Manstee, Houghton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvidune.

EBIE, Pa., June 1h.—Arrived—Propeller Barnum,
rheat, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propeller Barnum, Kershaw, light, Chicago.

St. Joseffil.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tridune.

St. Joseffil.

St. Joseffil.

St. Joseffil.

PRESQUE ISLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tridune.

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PRESQUE ISLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tridune.

PRESQUE ISLE.

PRESQUE ISLE.

Special Dispatch of The Chicago With itee.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALA.

Stmr Chicago. Maniflovoc. sundries.

Stmr Muskeson. Muskegon. sundries.

Prop Favorite. Menomines. towing.

Prop Favorite. Menomines. towing.

Prop Saylark. Benton Harbor, sendries.

Prop Saylark. Benton Harbor, sendries.

Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop William Crippen. Manistee, humber.

Prop M. Groh. Muskegon, lumber.

Prop M. Groh. Muskegon, lumber.

Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Swallow. White Lake, lumber.

Prop Swallow. White Lake, lumber.

Prop William Livingston, Jr., Peahitgo, towing.

Prop Tecumseh. Sarnia, light.

Prop Tecumseh. Sarnia, light.

Prop Data, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Havana, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Havana, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop B. Hale, Cleveland, sundries.

Prop B. Hale, Cleveland, sundries.

Prop B. Hale, Cleveland, sundries.

Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber.

Schr Bapan, Ludington, lumber.

Schr B. Tracey, Manistee, lumber.

Schr B. T. Tracey, Manistee, lumber.

Schr B. Williams, Menominee, lumber.

Schr B. Williams, Menominee, lumber.

Schr H. W. Sare, Buffalo, coal.

Schr H. W. Sare, Buffalo, coal.

Schr H. W. Sare, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Lily Hamilton, deornian Bay, railroad-ties.

Schr Lily Hamilton, deornian Bay, railroad-ties.

Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Lumberman, Buck Creek, lumber.

Schr Achve, rushing, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr II, Parcona, Cedar Heest lumber.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, humber.
Schr C. Johnson, Green Bay, raliroad ties.
Schr A. Sherwood, Milwaukee, light.
Schr A. Sherwood, Milwaukee, light.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coal.
Schr D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. A. Travis, Portsays, telegraph poles.
Schr J. R. Cook, Hamin, lumber.
Schr M. Gelen, Buffalo, light.
Schr Lotus, Beaver Island, railroad ties.
Schr Heiens, Buffalo, light.
Schr Lotus, Beaver Island, railroad ties.
Schr D. R. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Parans, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr Parans, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr B. Wallbridge, Kenoahs, light.
Schr Evaline, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Magnolis, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. K. Nims, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Magnolis, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr O. Ro, Buffilo, coal.

Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 81,000 b
Prop A. Laurie, Muskogon.
Prop C. Laurie, Muskogon.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington,
Prop B. C. Brittain, Saugstuck.
Schr Edns, Calumet.
Schr Edns, Calumet.
Schr Liv of Erie, Manistee.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon.
Prop Tempest, White Lake.
Schr K. C. Albrecht, Muskegon.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven.
Schr Windsor, Manistee.
Schr L. Pratt, Ludington.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo.
Schr K. Lyons, Muskegon.
Schr K. Honnpson, Muskegon.
Schr K. Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr K. Simmons, Muskegon.
Schr K. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr K. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr K. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr K. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr K. Skinner, Muskegon.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee.
Schr T. Tansfer, Grand Haven.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier,
Prop Swallow, White Lake.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon.

THE YELP OF A LICKSPITTLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—Van Horn, formerly a "Border Rufflan" Democrat, and now a lickspittle of ex-Boss Logan, thus yelps at a lickspittle of ex-Boss Logan, thus yelps at The Trebune in his sheet, called the Journal:
The Trebune has lost its hold on the Republican party, lost the pay for its conspiracy, and can only bite at its good-natured neighbors as they go by in the victorious columns of a party that needs no help from it.

This Van Horn, Missouri Democrat of "Border Ruffian" days and Grant machine delegate to Chicago, has returned, and overflows as above in his paper of to-day. I have been reading with great interest to-day your issue of Saturday, the 12th, and very greatly rejoice and delight in the never-flagging vigor and independence of The Chicago Tribune. A most important, indeed indispensable, factor it was in the over-throw of third-termism and bossism. Long may it wave!

Niko's Pleasantries.

Niko's Pleasantries.

Niko's Pleasantries.

London Life.

Mr. Niko, who captured Col. Synge, continues his pleasantries. The other day he carried off two girls near Drama, for whom he demanded a ransom of 300 liras, over 2270. The father sold all he had to raise the money, but Niko only surrendered one girl. Some days after the father saw his other child standing against the wall of his house, and ran to embrace her, when the head of the corpse tumbled over his shoulder.

FELLOWS' MYPOPHOSPHITES,



# Wasting Diseases.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gen-eral Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, or

LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER, Are positively and speedily cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Attention has been called to the fact that, inasmuch as saits of Hypophosphites are more readily absorbed by the system, they are better indicated as auxiliaries with which to improve the Blood, and generally to cure wasting Diseases, than all other preparations from Phosphorous. And since Phosphorous enters so largely into the animal economy, it becomes par excellence the best vehicle with which to associate the other vitalizing ingredients of healthy Blood. Nerve, and Muscle. In Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites are combined all the substances found necessary to insure robust health, and whereas it was invented with a view to supply every deficiency, it certainly has performed some entired by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstancess. Look out for the name and address. J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

L. K. HARRIS & CO., Western Arents. Cincinnati. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE.

The Blegant and Commodious Side-Wheel Steamer FLORA.

Will leave her dock Clark at Bridge, daily as follows: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15,

10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Excursions on the Lake. Tickets, 50 cents. Chartered for the evaning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17,

9 a. m., Grand Excursion to KENOSHA, calling at Evanston and Waukegan. Bound trip, 31. Dinner at Grant House, Kenosha, on arrival of the book 50 cents.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18,

10 a. m. and 2:30 p.m., Excursions on the Lake. Tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19,

10 a. m., Ercursion on the Lake. Tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19,

10 a. m., Ercursion on the Lake. Tickets, 50 cents.

9 p. m., Grand Moonlight Excursion. Tickets, 50 cents.

9 p. m., Grand Moonlight Excursion to Michigan City, rearring to Chicago Sungary moraing. Round trip, 51. State Rooms extra.

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Steerage, 35, including wine, bedding, and utensils, Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to suit.

MEDITERANEAN SEBVICE.

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25 N. Second-st. Philadelphia. BAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Dubuque & Sloux City Express. 19:00 am 6:2

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Baren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depota, Stouth Carkst., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Chicago, Rock Island & Parite Raffrence Depot, corner of Van Burrn and Sherman-sta, Ticken Offices, & Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

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Davenport & Peoria Express.

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Ticket Office, of Clark-st, southeast, corner of Handolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Painer Home. 

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, curner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side Cincinnnii, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express Sight Express 8:40 am \* 8:10 pm 8:40 pm \$ 7:10 am

Baltimore & Ohjo.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twonlysecond-st. Picket Offices, Si Clark-st., Palmer Hunts,
(Frand Pastel Blots), and Depot (Exposition Stand &). Leave. | Arrive. Knekakee Line.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se incinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. Solo am Solo pm Solo am

Chicago & Eastern Iffinete Bailrond.
(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices. If Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot. sorner of Archer and Stewari-sys.

Leave. Arrive. 

| Leure. | Arrive. 

COL. SAMPAREL, who worked in Fort Dearbor on the present site of Chicago, in 182, has died in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, at the age of 76

GEN. GRANT, who is in the city for a day or so, spent yesterday morning at Gen. Sheridan's beadquarters in the Honoré Block, and was at his son's house during the afternoon.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building, was: 8 a. m., 57 degrees; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 62; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 58; barometer, 29.62.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER was last evening installed as pastor of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church. The installation sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of the Third Church, the charge to the pastor by the Rev. F. L. Patton, and the charge to the people by the Rev. J. M. Worrall.

by the Rev. J. M. Worrall.

NOTICE is given by the Secret Service Bureau that a consterfeit \$160 note on the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, Md., has appeared. It bears the same general characteristics that are shown by the counterfeit of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, its workmanship being in some respects superior to the genuine. being in some respects superior to the genume.

The Cook County Sunday-School Association will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Sunday-schools by a mass-meeting in the Exposition Building, on Saturday, June 26, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. The exercises will consist of addresses by prominent speakers and singing by the children. The full program will be announced hereafter.

will be announced hereafter.

TREME was filed for record in the Recorder's office yesterday a first-mortgage by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company to John Bell and Elijah W. Meddaugh (as Trustees), of Detroit, for \$6,000,000, payable in twenty years from the 1st day of January, 1880, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, the security being the entire property of said Company.

per cent per annum, he security tems the property of said Company.

MRaB. A. Branch, for the past thirteen years in the employ of the United States Express Company, has severed his connection with that corporation, to accept the cashiership of the Palmer House. Previous to his departure for the "tre-proof" hostelry he was presented with a very handsome testimonial by his many friends and companions in the express business.

Friends will be pained to learn of the sudden and unexpected stroke of bereavement which has overtaken the Rev. J. W. Bain, formerly pustor of the First United Presbyterian Church of this city, in the loss by drowning of his youngest child, Clyde, Tuesday, the 8th inst., in the Miaml River at Hamilton, O., where Mr. Bain is now pastor. In company with aucher lad, he was out in a boat. It being drown into the rapids, they jumped out and attempted to swim ashore. The body was recovered at 5 p. m. next day.

THE National Wagon-Manufacturers' Association of the West held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The attendance was large. The matter of uniform freight classification upon all the railroads was discussed, and the Committee to wait upon the Freight Agents at their next meeting was increased. The former prices were adhered to, as it was held that they could not be lowered without the manufacturers losing money. The meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in July, at the Grand Pacific.

July, at the Grand Pacific.

MR. POTTER PALMER has begun dismissing his clerks. Jessee Hipple, with whom he had a written contract running until next February, was discharged yesterday, and Mr. F. A. Cutter, of Toledo, O., put in his place. During his five years' connection with the Palmer House Mr. Hipple has made himself, very popular, and there was considerable surprise expressed yesterday by the guests of the house at the sudden change. Mr. Dabb, the cashier, has been replaced by Mr. B. A. Branch. Mr. Frank L. Stevens, another of the cashiers in the office, will leave on the 1st of July. Even the barroom is not free from changes, and one or two of the bartenders have quit. There are runors of further changes in the house, and at present even of the oldest of the hotel employes feel ureasy.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society held a regular monthly meeting last evening, there being about fifty members present. The Librarian reported numerous accessions since the last meeting in the shape of bound volumes, unbound volumes and pamphlets, and manuscripts. The most curious and valuable contribution received was the History of Great Britain under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, by John Speed. It is a large quarto volume of 1,241 pages, exclusive of seventy-two pages of index, and was published in 162° at London. The volume contains a fac simile of every coin and n.edal issued by the several monarchs. It was deposited by Mr. R. J. Horner, Chester, Ill.; a corresponding member. Secretary Hagar read a paper entitled "Was Pather Marquette Ever in Chicago?" Mr. E. G. Mason followed with a very interesting paper on "Old Fort Chartree," he having dug out much that is new in regard to the early history of Illinois, "which was claimed by Spain, owned by France, and finally conquered by the British."

The Sons of Maine held their first quarterly neeting last evening at Apollo Hall. There was a large attendance, the Hon. J. N. Jewett in the

SOUTHERN FIREMEN.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW ORLEANS COMPANY.

The Chicago Fire Department is at present playing, rather unexpectedly, the part of host to Jackson Engine Company of New Orleans, which organization stands No. 18 in the Volunteer Fire Department of that city. It had already been arranged that the Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6, also belonging to the Crescent City, were to visit their Chicago brethren, arriving here Friday, and the advent of the Jackson Company has rather puzzled the boys, who, while desirous of doing all they can to make the surprise party's visit a pieasant one, cannot well get up a double entertainment. The Jackson Company, some forty strong, arrived yesterday morning by the Chicago & Alton train from St. Louis, where they passed a day as guests of the Fire Department of the drowsy city. They were met at the station by Assistant Fire-Marshals Shay, Green, and Conway, and a brass band, who escorted them to the Tremont House, where the party is at present quartered. The are a lithe and active body of men, apparently,—just the material out of which an excellent paid fire department can be organized when New Orleans takes this necessari step in the metropolitan direction. The officers with the company are: President, N. C. Royes; Vice-President, M. H. Duncan; Secretary, W. E. Riddel; Foreman, Tom Dalton; First-Assistant, George Comfort; Second-Assistant, Henry Dunlap; President of the Exempt Society, P. B. Mouchon. The visitors passed the day yesterday in resting and in strolling about the city; to-day they will be taken in hand by the Committee of Seventeen of the Fire Department charged with providing for the comfort and amusement of the Pepartment and

with full force.

The Tribune's Leadville special says every mine except the Duncan and Carbonate are running with a full force. The strike is over, and everything is quiet. From present appearances the camp will produce in a few days as much as ever.

# FOREIGN.

The Porte Dispatches a Saucy Note to the Great Powers.

Will Not Be Bound by the Action of the Berlin Conference.

The Tariff Question Still Further Discussed in the French Senate.

Chili's Terms of Peace Extremely Severe upon Bolivia and Peru.

By Them Bolivia Is to Be Entirely Shut Out from the Coast.

The Nicaraguan Legislature Confirms the Menocal Canal Contract.

GREAT BRITAIN.

O'DONNELL'S ATTACK ON LACOUR.
LONDON, June 15.—All the morning paper severely condemn O'Donnell's attack on Challomei Lacour in the House of Commons. O'Donnell will ask the following questions in the O'Donnell will ask the following questions in the House of Commons on Thursday next: Whether the Foreign Secretary will iay on the table that portion of the evidence adduced before the Commission of the National Assembly that related to certain instructions alleged to have been given by Chailomel Lacour with reference to the Mobiliers; whether he will lay on the table a copy of the Judgment Court at Lyons, and also a copy of the Judgment Court of Appeals at Dijon, confirming the judgment of the and also a copy of the Judgment Court of Ap-peals at Dijon, confirming the judgment of the Court at Lyons in the case. O'Donnell will also ask Fawcett. Postmaster-General, whether he will take any steps to prevent the wholesale circulation in England of newspapers contain-ing the gravest charges against Challomei La-court.

The Times is informed that the Chinese Minister, in consequence of delay in the receipt of final instructions, has postponed, for a short time, his departure for St. Petersburg. SUPPLIES AND STORES IN THE ARCTIC REGION The Standard announces that the Government has informed the United States that the supplies and stores left in the Arctic region by the expedition under Sir George Nares are at the entire disposal of the American expedition now in those regions.

THE IRISH RELIEF BILL.

In the Morse of AMERICAN Mr. Forster, Chief.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government cannot assent to the second reading of O'Connor Power's bill for extending the right to claim rompensation for disturbance to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent, but that he will prepose a clause in relief on a distress bill enlarging the powers of the Local Boards for awarding compensation to occupiers of land, and that Gladstone would move for a Commission of inquiry into the Land act of 1870.

CAPE TOWN, June 15.—The Colonial Secretary will on the 22d inst. move in Parliament that a conference of the delegates of the South African colonies be held to consider the subject of confederation.

TURKEY.

THE REVOLT IN ALBANIA. Pera, June 15.—Thirty-five Albanian chiefs have memorialized the Sultan, denying any desire for autonomy, and affirming that they are only opposed to the allenation of a portion of Albania in favor of Montenegro. A Scutari correspondent says the Turks still and that fortress and town. There are 6,000 Catholics and 1,500 Mussulmans

in Tussi under the joint command of Hodo Bey and Prince Hodge.

Osman Pasha emphatically denies having en-couraged the insurrection. TOWN SACKED.

Greek pirates continue to ravage the coast of Asia Minor. They have sacked the town of Atkeil. A SAUCY NOTE. The Porte has informed the Ambassadors of

the Powers that whatever conclusions the Berlin Conference may arrive at, they cannot be obligatory upon Turkey, as the parties interested in the matters to be discussed are to be excluded from the deliberations of the Conference. The identical note to the Porte, which was presented Saturday, states that the Powers recognize that it is for the interest of Europe that an end be put to the present difficulties, and points out that Lord Salisbury's communications in favor of the appointment of a technical Commission to fix the Turco-Greek frontier remain unanswered by the Porte. The Conference at Berlin has, therefore, been decided upon. The note proceeds to call attention to the Montenegrin and Armenian question and concludes by directing the attention of the Porte to the gravity and responsibility it would assume in leaving the execution of the Treaty of Berlin any longer in suspense.

A RECOMMENDATION. Constantinople, June 15.—A dispatch says:
Osman Pasha, Minister of War, recommends
compensation to Montenegro, by an increase of
territory towards Herzegovina, at the expense
of the district occupied by Austria.
Intelligence received at Monastir, states that
Mushir Moukhtar Pasha recommends a similar
mode of compensation. Count Dubsky, AustorHungarian Ambassador to Turkey, vigorously
opposes the proposition.

STUBBORN.

LONDON, June 15.—A correspondent at Pera states that the Porte has forwarded its reply to the identical note to each Ambassador. The Porte refuses to recognize the right of the Powers to arbitrarily dispose of any portion of Turkey in favor of Greece without consulting the Porte. STUBBORN.

A majority of the Ambassadors disapprove the suggestion of Goschen to send a commission of inquiry to Roumelia, as it might interfere with the operations of the local Committee on the

IRELAND. LAND TROUBLES.

DUBLIN, June 15.—The land troubles of Ireland are beginning to assume a very serious aspect. Land League meetings are growing in numbers, and scenes of violence are of everyday occurrences. The non-payment-of-rent program is bearing its inevitable fruit in the hundreds of evictions which take place every week, accompanied by lawless threats and sanguinary outbreaks. The people assemble in thousands to resist the process of eviction, but the landlords, with the assistance of the police, are usually successful. An ejectment in are usually successful. An ejectment in the County Leitrim yesterday proved fa-tal, so far as one of the assaulting party was concerned. The facts are as follows: Henry B. Acheson, of the County Roscommon, with blackened faces. It was thought better to let the matter pass unnoticed. Yesterday the attack was renewed upon Acheson, who is only 18 years old. He was guarded by fourteen constabulary. His assailants who were peasantry from the surrounding country,

The Rev. W. Joyce, speaking of Mr. O'Connor Power's land bill, said that it was only a make-shift, and the Irish party should reject it. Other speakers used equally harsh terms. It was proposed that Mr. Parnell should be directed to come to Dublin to explain the conduct of the party. The whole debate was characterized by a spirit of the greatest hostility toward their representatives in Parliament. The meeting concluded by calling upon the party to pass the Riectment bill and reject the O'Connor Power proposition.

GERMANY.

Berlin, June 15.—The Conference appointed by the co-signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin to consider what steps it is advisable to take for the purpose of carrying into effect certain provisions of that treaty which have not yet been enforced meets in this city to-morrow. Representatives of the interested Governments have already arrived, and will be entertained this evening by Prince Bismarck at a diplomatic dinner. It is understood that the Prince is averse to any arrangement looking to armed intervention in favor of the claims of Greece, and will use his influence to prevent the adoption of such a program should there seem to be a disposition to side with the Greek representatives in the matter. He is declared to have said that the peace of Europe should not be endangered in so petty a controversy, especially when it is by no means clear that Greece has substantiated the justice of her claims. Astute and well-informed politicians here generally agree that the question will be cautiously discussed, and then left about in the same shape it is in at present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ELECTION IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.
LONDON, June 15.—It is reported that the Presidential election in the Argentine Confederation on the lith inst. resulted in the election of Gen. Reca, Minister of War, whose election was Gen. Roca, Minister of War, whose election was favored by the National Government. The impression prevails that his opponent, Dr. Te Jedos, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, will resist the installation of Gen. Roca, and possibly declare the secession of Buenos Ayres from the Confederation, which would lead to civil war.

lead to civil war.

THREATENED WAR.

LONDON, June 15.—Telegrams have been received at the Foreign Office from the British representatives at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo stating that the ports of Buenos Ayres and Eusenada are closed and the mails not allowed to land. The British squadron on the River Platte is about to proceed to Buenos Ayres.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres dated yesterday noon says a war is imminent, and a telegram from Montevideo dated yesterday morning said: "Etumors are current that sairmishing has commenced."

has commenced."

TERMS OF PEACE.

PANAMA, June 7.—A correspondent in Chili writes that the terms of peace which the Government is disposed to offer to the allies are rather severe. Bolivia is required to resign all right to the territory of Atacama as far as the Loa, which is hereafter to be the dividing line between Peru and Chili. Bolivia's dominion on the coast will cease forever. Peru's share of the penalty for making war on Chili is placed at the no insignificant sum of \$200,000,000, and as a pledgre for the payment of the same and as a pledge for the payment of the same and until such is effected Chili will retain the Dis-

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 15.—M. Challemel Lacour has returned to Berne, where he will remain a week. He will go to London about the 24th inst.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In the Senate to-day M. Feray, on behalf of the Tariff Committee, asked whether the Gov-ernment intended to await the vote on the tariff before concluding new treaties of commerce, what was the sense and bearing of the correspondence between France and England, wheth-er France had in any way forfeited her freedom

er France had in any way forfeited her freedom of action in regard to the negotiations to be later entered on with England, and whether France and England were agreed in regard to the interpretation to be placed upon the reply of Granville to Say.

De Freycinet replied that the Government could not engage not to conclude a treaty before the fixed date. The Government had the constitutional right to conclude treaties of commerce on its own initiative, but the Chamber had the right to reject or accept such treaties after they were concluded. France, he said, was bound by Say's letter, not by Granville's. No engagement existed in regard to the date, or beyond what was specified in Say's letter. As to the fourth question, the opinions of a foreign Government could not be discussed in that place. place.

Ferny said he was perfectly satisfied with De Freycinet's replies.

NICARAGUA.

THE CANAL CONTRACT. Panama, June 15.—Following is an extra published by the Porvenie, of Nicaragua, May 22:

"Viva Nicaragua!" In to-day's session the Chamber of Deputies confirmed in all its parts the Senate bill confirming the interoceanic canal contract celebrated by the Government of the Republic with A. G. Menocal in behalf of the provisional company of New York. In the Capital this news has been received with the wildest enthusiasm, and the telegraph announces the same spirit displayed in all the principal cities of the Republic.

The publication of the order of the President of Colombia requiring the retirement of the Adams and Kearsarge from Colombian waters occasioned the liveliest excitement in certain circles in Costa Rica. The act is denounced as a violation of Costa Rica's sovereignty, and has been made the subject of a protest on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, June 15.—The Portuguese Cortes has gland, signed May 30, 1879, after having kept the of Parliament had been obtained. This slight to England has been brought about by the violent opposition of the Radical press, headed by Señor Mariano, Parliamentary Chief of the party in

LONDON, June 15.—It is reported at Hamburg that the Russian Government has bought there three steamers to convey troops to Vladivos

London, June 15.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: Advices from Kuldja and Fort Naryn state that the Chinese prevent Russian caravans from crossing the frontier. It is rumored that the Chinese have taken Fort Naryn.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT. MADRID, June 15 .- The Chamber of Deputies s commenced the discussion of a vote of con-lence in the Government similar to that adopted by the Senate. Señor Sagastic ex-plained the causes leading to the fusion of the groups of the opposition, and criticised the acts of the Canovas Ministry.

CANADA.

Robert De Coursier, Who Killed His Brother, Commits Suicide in Prison— A Strange Case—A Farmer Found Murdered Two Miles from His House Near

Corinth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toronyro, June 15.—This morning Robert De Coursier, the Lambton Mills murderer, swallowed a deadly drug, from the effects of which he died in less than three minutes. At 7 o'clock Watson, the day watchman, came on duty. When Watson came on duty De Coursier was in bed. About 8 o'clock he jumpe, hastily out of bed, and drank some water out of a pitcher in the room. He immediately returned to bed, and a peculiar noise, which gurgled from his throat, slarmed the watchman, and, examining his charge more closely, found that he was in the last stages of dissolution. The two were locked into the room, and Watson rapped loudly on the door for assistance. Turnikey Bell opened the door, but by the time he got to the bedside De Coursier was dead. An gxamination made before the cell was locked disclosed that at the bedside there was a little sprinkling of a grayish powder, and in the water-bucket a small vial was thrown. Where the suicide obtained the poison to carry out his purpose remains a matter of conjecture at present, he having been for months watched closely night and day. There had been trouble between Robert De Coursier and his brother Edward, which resulted in the former shooting the latter. He was to have been hanged June 16, inst.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CORINTH, Ont., June 15.—This morning about 11 o'clock Andrew Johnston, a farmer living two miles from here, was found dead in a well with his face and throat cut. His brother, Thomas Johnston, was found in a granary with his throat cut. Thomas was of unsound mind, and it is supposed he murdered his brother and then committed suicide.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Hattie Woodward and William H. the Winners at East Saginaw Yesterday.

Match Race in New York Between the Trotters Edward and Richard.

Practical Joke Played by a Pool-Room Keeper upon a Rival and His Patrons.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATINEE AT CENTRAL PARK TRACK.

The Central Park Driving Association's matinee, postponed from last Saturday on account of rain, will be given to-morrow (Thursday) after-noon. The first race on the program will be started at 2 o'clock. Entries can be made at the track before the first race is started. The Mad-ison street cars run to the track.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Telbuns.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 15.—The trotting meeting here opened to-day under the most fa-vorable auspices, the weather being pleasant and the track dry and fast. The two events or the program were for horses of the 2:50 and 2:26 classes, and respectively and easily were won in three heats by the favorits. In the 2rst race, Mr. Fravee's mare Hattie Woodward was looked upon as a certain winner by those who had nessed her performances at Milwaukee two weeks ago, and they were not disap-pointed, as she won with the greatest ease, assuming the lead in each heat by the time the first turn was reached, and never relinquishing it for an instant. In the second heat Gus Wilson gave Hattle her head going down the back-stretch, and she trotted to the half-mile pole in 1:10%, never seeming to be ex-tended. Of the eight starters, George V. had the pole, Magnet second place, J. M. Grant third, Carrie Cozzens fourth, Wilbur F. fifth, Maxwell sixth, Hattle Woodward seventh, and Leontine eighth place. Concerning the race there is little to be said except that aside from th pleasure of watching so beautifully-gaired a trotter as Woodward the interest centered in the struggle for second and third places. The the struggle for second and third places. The first-named position was won handily enough by the Chicago horse, Wilbur F., Splan keeping him close to the mare in the first two heats. Up to this time George V. was tied with Leontine for third money, but in the last heat John Grant managed to get second place, thereby gaining third money over the other two. George V. got no part of the purse, being obliged to put in considerable running in the third heat in order to finish up with the rest, and for this was set back to sixth place. Wilbur F. also behaved badly in this heat, making a tanglefoot break at the head of the stretch, from the effects of which he had scarcely recovered when the leading horse went under the wire. John Grant, winner of third money, is the Kalamazoo horse that trotted so fast around the stove last winter, and was shut out at Detroit last week. He is inclined to pace, and Gus Glidden was secured to drive him, but, in spite of his assistance, Grant never looked dangerous, and may be set down as a Sunday horse.

It was expected that the 2:26 race would witness a good struggle between William H., that trotted so well last season as a 4-year-old, and Hambletonian Bashaw, the Chicago horse that was so successful in the East the early part of this season. The last-named horse was not himself, however, and was easily defeated, getting only fourth money. William H. made a break in the first heat just after passing the quarter pole, but came along very fast afterward, and bent Hambletonian Bashaw out a length. John Turner's mare, Daisy Dale, showed in good form, and secured second money, Business getting third.

SUMMARIES. eorge V..... ma Maxwell.

Rogers Time—2:254; 2:254; 2:27. Two-twenty-six class, purse \$800: William H. Daisy Dale

RICHARD AND EDWARD.

would give the people a fast mile.

RICHARD AND EDWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 15.—Rain interfered with the time of to-day's much anticipated trotting match between Frank Work's sorrel gelding Edward and S. Foster Dewey's chestnut gelding Richard. Some time ago Edward G. Gilmore and George B. Alley engaged in a discussion about the merits of the horses, which resulted in a wager of \$2,000. The outside betting was at first two to one on Edward. Within the last week, however, Richard gained in public favor, and betting was on even terms. Both horses are known as fast trotters. Edward trotted in 2:19 in the West; Richard has a record of 2:21. Financiers and sporting men took great interest in the race, and ventured their money on it. Horsemen in distant cities were sufficiently interested to come on to see the race. Beyond the amount of the original wager outside wagers were said to amount to more than \$30,000. There is no doubt a great deal of money changed hands. Although the course is hard and gravelly, there had been enough rain to make it slippery and bad and destroy all chances of making good time. There were gathered in the grand stand not less than 1,000 persons. Richard drew the pole and won the first heat by a length and a half, in 2:284. Richard also held the lead throughout the second heat, winning easily by the same distance in 2:22. The third heat was a repetition of the other two, the track evidently not suiting Edward. Richard drew whead from the half-mile, winning by ten lengths, in 2:30.

\*\*FLYERS FROM ST. LOUIS.\*\*

ward. Richard drew ahead from the hair-mile, winning by ten lengths, in 2:30.

FLYERS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, June 15.—To-day scores of the horses who took part in the late running meeting left for Chicago. Among them were Long Taw, Hindoo, Volturno, Blue Lodge, and Victim. Chicagoans will be sorry to hear that three of the best entries to their coming meeting will have to be scratched. The first of the lot is Fonso, who defeated Kimball at Louisville. Fonso contracted typhoid pheumonia while en route from Louisville to St. Louis, and, failing to mend here, has been sent back to Kentucky to recuperate. Another of the missing ones will be Himyar. He did so porly here that Maj. Thomas, his owner, thought he was off in condition, and so sent him home for a season of rest. Little Ruffin, also entered in the various races at Chicago, goes home with Himyar and Fonso. Since his arrival here Little Ruffin has done no work and taken no part in the week's racing.

A POOL-SELLER BIT. A practical joke of quite extensive ramifica-tions was played Monday afternoon by a pool-room-keeper in "Gamblers' Alley "upon a rival establishment. Riley has been in the habit of relying on the telegrams roceived at Fox's room giving the results of heats in horse races, innings in ball games, and the like. Fox, of the larger pool-room, has received these announcements of innings by telegraph, while Riley, through the agency of a very small boy, who took the figures from Mr. Fox's blackboard as took the figures from Mr. Fox's blackboard as soon as they were placed thereon and ran with them to his employer's place, has been able, at comparatively little or no expense, to be thus only a few seconds behind his rival in telling his patrons of the progress of sporting events. This displeased Fox, and for a long time he cudgeled his brain to devise means of punishing his rival. He accomplished his desire on Monday. Four games of ball were played upon that day and as the accomplished his desire on Monday. Four games of ball were played upon that day, and, as the combinations in which the 50-cent gamblers buy tickets only take in three of the games, one of the four was left out. The game not placed in the combination was that played at Troy by the local League Club and that halling from Chicago. Notwithstanding the game was not included in his combinations, and no pools were sold on it by him. Fox: got the score as usual, and as usual Riley's small boy carried the result of the innings as soon as they were received over to his employer. Riley did have the Chicago and Troy game in his ball combination that day, and about \$500 worth of tickets were sold. The result of the game as received at Fox's room and duly transferred to Riley's blackboard was very startling to those wino had wagered upon the White Stockings, the score at the close standing.—Troy, 16; Chicago 2. The, "short-end" purchasers, i.e. those who had betted against Uni-

cago in the hope of receiving large return for their money, were delighted, and very shortly after the close of the game Riley had divided among them the money. There were rumors during the evening that there was something wrong in the matter, but it was not until yesterday morning, when the backers of the "long-end" read in Thi Tribuyx the score, "Chicago, is; Troy, 2," with the usual interesting description of the game, that they saw that some extraordinary mistake had caused Riley to pay over the money to the, wrong parties. Some of them had torn up their tickets in disgust the evening previous and were left without recourse, others who had retained the pasteboard gathered together and demanded of Riley an explanation. By this time he was fully able to make one, and it was to the effect that the willy old Fox from whom he got his information the day previous had very wickedly reversed the order of the result of the Chicago-Troy contest, with a special view to deceiving Riley, and had succeeded admirably. What with the combinations which had been paid to the wrong men and the "suction" bets upon innings and the result during the afternoon, Riley was, as they call it, "in the hole" to the extent of some \$800. It is said, however, that he paid up every winning ticket which was presented, but it is safe to assume that at least \$100 worth of tickets had been destroyed by the disgusted holders.

An amusing feature of the affair is provided in the fact that the Inter-Ocean's brief account of the grame coincided with Fox's falsified returns, thus showing conclusively the source upon which that enterprising paper relies for its sporting news.

CLEVELAND VS. ALBANY. ALBANY, N. Y., June 15.-Cleveland, 3; Al-

CASUALTIES.

NARROW ESCAPE. NARROW ESCAP E.

New York, June 15—Noon.—The steamship The Queen reports that June 13, 300 miles east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came into collision with the steamer Anchoria, from New York for Glasgow. Both vessels were very seriously damaged, and for a while it was thought both would go down. The Queen's bow was stove in. The Queen took off all the passengers of the Anchoria, 180 in number, and brought them to this port. The Anchoria is still outside waiting for assistance. She has still outside waiting for assistance. She has twenty-eight feet of water in her hold. NEW YORK, June 15—2 p. m.—The Queen has New York, June 15—2 p. m.—The Queen has reached her dock, and reports at 1:30 p. m. Sunday, when about 112 miles from Sandy Hook, in a dense fog, she ran into the Anchoria, striking her just forward of the bridge on the starboard side. The bow of The Queen plunged into the stateroom of the Anchoria, in which were three young ladies. Their escape was almost miraculous. There was great excitement on board both vessels, but no one was injured. Two compartments of the Anchoria filled with water, and as there was every prospect of the ship

partments of the Anchoria filled with water, and, as there was every prospect of the ship sinking, it was determined to transfer her passengers to The Queen. The sea was very caim, and the transfer was accomplished in safety. The passengers state that the crew of the Anchoria became demoralised, and three of them leaped aboard The Queen before the vessels separated. The passengers had to assist in launching the Anchoria's boats, and the sailors were the first to jump into them has they touched the water. Immediately after the collision a boat was sent to the Anchoria from The Queen tendering passistance, and all her other boats were at once manned. During the transfer Miss Carson, of Rochester, N. Y., fell overboard, but was rejoued. This was the only accident.

The Anchoria I'as arrived at her dock. She is The Anchoria has arrived at her dock. She is

The Anchoris is arrived at her dock. She is deep down in the water.

After the collision between the Anchoris and The Queen, Caps. Heddenweck coucluded to make an effort to bring the Anchoria into port, and asked The Queen to stand by him. The two vessels then keps company until they reached port.

CANAL AND RIVER.

Why Those Pumps Have Not Reen In the city's appropriation bill for the year occurs the item of \$100,000 for the erection of pumping works at the junction of the river and the canal, the purpose being to pump from the South Branch into the canal, and thus rid the city of the unwholesome odors which have destroyed the sleep of our citizens, invited disease and death, and given the river itself a very bad reputation for so long a time. Since the appropriation was made, however, very little has been neard was made, nowever, very little has been heard on the subject; but now that the warm weather is upon us, and the filthy stream is at its best, the public are beginning to make some inqui-ries in the matter, and want to know why the work has not been commenced. With a view to getting at the cause of the delay, and the segming neglect of the authori-ties in not starting the enterprise, a reporter vesterday questioned Commissioner Waller, who

river troubles. Fut there had been, and were, he said,

TWO HINGS IN THE WAY

of putting up the works, and until these had been overcome list would be against public policy to do anything. He first was, the city could not pump from the reserving the canal without the consent of the hate authorities or the Canal Commissioners; Led the second was, that the city could not erect he works until it had secured the consent of the canal people to occupy certain ground upon which to locate the necessary pumps and machinery. The Mayor had been negotiating to solute these points, he said, but had not as yet been successful, and he thought it would be nonsense to do anything until. All such disputes had been settled. If the city should start the pumping works without first entering into some sort of an agreement the State could come forward and interfere at, my time upon the slightest pretext, even too the extent of stopping the work, in which event the city would be out just \$100,000. Then, again, if the city should undertake to occupy the necessary ground—the property of the State—the Canal Commissioners could rightfully object; so, on the whole, he thought the delay was in the public interest, and that it would not be safe for the city to invest a cent in the much-needed improvement until it had some assurance that there would be no interruption in the erection of the works, nor in operating the pumps when erected.

What the city appears to want in the matter is not the consent simply of the Canal Commissioners to use the grounds and pump into the canal, but it wants an agreement in writing overing a term of years, and just here arises

A NEAT QUESTION IN LAW which is most likely behind and the prime cause

canal, but it wants an agreement in writing covering a term of years, and just here arises

A NEAT QUESTION IN LAW

which is most likely behind and the prime cause of the delay in the pending negotiations. The Commissioners, it is claimed, do not personally object to the granting of the privileges sought, but, on the contrary, are really in favor of it; but there is a question as to their suthority to do anything of the kind in the minds of many, and the lawyers disagree, even. It is held by some that an act of the Legislature would be necessary; then, again, it is contended by others that the Commissioners could lease or rent to the city the privileges sought, while there are still others who maintain that under no circumstances could the canal be converted into a sewer for Chicago and diverted in the slightest from its original purpose. These questions must be settled, of course, but if they are the real and only ones, the delay, it would seem, has already been both vexatious and unnecessary, for the law officer of the State ought to have been able to have disposed of them in twenty-four hours.

Commissioner Waller says, however, that as soon as the Mayor returns (he is now at Cincinnati or elsewhere on politics) he will urge upon him to bring the negotiations to a speedy end, and if the rights sought can be obtained, he will lose no time in causing the erection of the works-nor in putting them in operation. He is just as solicitous in the matter as the public can be, but wants to be sure he is right before he goes ahead, and, furthermore, to be certain that when the city's money has been spent it will bring in return some lasting benefits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., June 15.—Gen. Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., formerly Adjutant-General of the State and Circuit Judge, was married to-day to Mrs. M. E. Willey. Mrs. Willey is a daughter of Mrs. J. R. Irvine, widow of one of the early of Mrs. J. R. Irvine, widow of one of the early settlers of St. Paul, and connected by blood or marriagewith many prominent families. The wedding occurred at the redidence of the bride's mother. No. 68 Summit avehue, and the Rev. E. D. Neil, of Minneapolis, officiated. The bride was given away by her son. About fifty persons, immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom, were present. There were no attendants and no cards. The presents, which it is understood were numerous and costly, were governed by quiet good taste. The ceromony was performed at 50 clock this afternoon, after which those present offered informal congratulations. The bride and groom left on the 80 clock train for their future home at Belvidere, Ill.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 15.—The First National Bank is insolvent and the President missing. Poor investments are the partial cause of ing. Poor investments are the partial cause of the deficiency, which will probably reach \$100,000.

Brattleboro, Wt., June 15.—It is believed that to-morrow's investigation of the First National Bank's affairs will reveal that even as large sums as \$200,000 in forged paper will be brought to light bearing the names of the most prominent men in this and other States. President Waite was last neard from in Portland, Me., where he is supposed to laye embarked for Europe, though his relatives fear, from the tone of the latest advices, he has committed suicide. A Receiver will take charge of the bank to-morrow. CRIMINAL NEWS.

Arrest in Canada of Harrison, the Old and Notorious Counterfeiter.

The Plates Discovered from Which He Has Made His Coney Money.

A Clerk in the United States Surgeon-General's Office a Defaulter.

Mysterious Murder Cases-Crimes of All Sorts East and West. COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Spect Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TORONTO, Ont., June 15.—Imprisoned at the present moment in the Toronto Jail is one of the oldest and most successful counterfeiters that ever operated on this continent. For years his earefully executed bills on Canadian banks and United States legal-tenders have led the detectives of both countries many a hard chase in search of the maker. At one time his notes would come to light in New York. Chicago, and search of the maker. At one time his notes would come to light in New York, Chicago, and other American cities, and then, again, his Canadian bills would go the round of the cities and towns of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Ever on the alert and careful of his actions, he escaped detection, only suffering arrest two or three times in his career, extending over a period of nearly forty years. He was im-prisoned in jail here for passing counterfeit bills at a country village near Toronto, and on Government-Detective Murray visiting the jail yesterday the prisoner, who had given his name yesterday the prisoner, who had given his name as Robert Anderson, was recognized as the great counterfeiter Harrison. By a series of cunningly-worded questions the detective succeeded in getting Harrison to disclose where his counterfeit plates were hid. This was in an unfrequented spot just off the Davenport road, near a place called Colwell's Hill. The detective, after digging as he was directed under an old tree, found the top of a.box, and the box on being dragged out and the cover forced disclosed stowed away in a

he was directed under an old tree, found the top of a box, and the box on being dragged out and the cover forced disclosed stowed away in a careful manner seven counterfeit plates for which detectives had for years sought in vain, covered with melted beeswax carefully interlaid with stiff blotting papers. The plates were found in the best possible state of preservation. The denominations of the plates were one \$10 plate on the Ontario Bank, one \$5 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, one \$4 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, one \$4 on the Canadian Bank, one \$1 and \$2 Dominion of Canada notes, and two \$5 plates of United States legal-tender. Throughout the United States and Canada the old man is known as the cleverest counterfeiter in the business. The United States legal-tender printed from the plate recovered by the detectives was so carefully executed that many of the notes passed unnoticed through the Treasury Department at Washington. His Canadian counterfeits were also clever imitations, and would be accepted as good bills by nineteen out of every twenty. On one occasion Harrison served a term in the Ohio State Prison, and on the other in Indiana. Last year there were no less than ten American detectives scouring Canada in search of the plates. The value of the plates is estimated at \$20,000. The United States Government has a standing reward of \$5,000 for the capture of any counterfeit plates of their legal-tender notes. Harrison is now in jail.

THE CURRIE CASE. GALVESTON, June 15 .- A News special, Marshall, Tex., says the defense proceeded with witness Barrymore, directing questions as to the acts of witness and Currie in the lunch house. Witness said in his statement to the Coroner, he saw a pistol in Currie's right hand, and on the stand yesterday, he saw two pistols in his hand, though not positive of the two pistols until he saw Currie shoot Porter. Witness did not bring money to pay for the prosecution, and he did not vouch for the interviews published in the New York papers. Did not hire counsel, and always said he would go to Marshall and testify if he had the means.

Col. Whittaker, proprietor of the T. & P.
Hotel at the time of the killing, testified to Porter's saying on his death bed: "O, my Lord, why did that man want to kill me? What harm did I do him?"
Discussion followed regarding the admissibility of this statement, and it was finally admitted, Porter being thought sane by witness and witness having qualified himself to speak on this

tremulous just after the shooting. When he saw him he had two pistols, and reloaded in his presence, and said: "Now let them come. They can't give me any of their gulf." Witness did not know Currie was shot in the neck six years ago. In answer to the State with reference to the relevancy of their evidence, the defense said they wanted to show that the wound Currie received six years ago was of such a character that the influence of drink on the wound still unhealed produced an effect on his mind. Witness was more or less familiar with the signs of delerium tremens, and saw the glare in Currie's eye.

The State rested their case here, retaining the privilege of calling Miss Cummens during the trial. The State said they might have her here. To establish the mental irresponsibility of Currie the defense introduced several witnesses to show he had been drinking several days before and on the day of the killing. Crossexamined, a witness could not testify to such condition of Currie that he did not know what he was doing.

C. A. Ginoochlo, keeper of the depot saloon, testified that he never saw Currie drunker than on the night of the killing. He took Currie to the depot from the Opera-House saloon; left him in the lunch-house, where he also saw a lady and two men lunching. Witness went to his saloon ten or fifteen minutes after he heard the shots.

The defense introduced the deposition of L. T.

GRAVE ROBBERY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Ann Arbor, Mich., June 15.—The body of a German woman named Jaschek, buried Sunday, was disinterred by grave-robbers the same night. The disturbed appearance of the grave led to an examination this morning, when the discovery was made that the bedsets. led to an examination this morning, when the discovery was made that the body was gone. Sheriff Case was notified, and soon after discovered the remains at the University Medical College, the authorities of which claimed not to know who left the body there. This is the first discovery of grave-robbing here for several years, and great indignation is expressed. There is considerable talk of arresting one or more medical Professors, but no action has yet been taken.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—On the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock a. m., at his father's residence, 284 South Dearborn-st., John Young, eldest son of M. J. Young, aged 20 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.
CARAHER—On the 14th inst., Charles H. Caraher, son of James and Hanna Caraher.
Funeral from residence of parents, No. 50 Thirteenth-place, Wednesday at 10 a. m., to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend. Carriages free.

McCULLY—June 14, Ids., daughter of John and Kitty McCully, aged 2 years and 2 months.

LASSEN—In the 74th year of his age, Elling Lassen, born in Norway, father of E. J. Lassen and Jenny Amundsen. TENNEY—The funeral of Anna, daughter of B. A. and H. N. Tenney, will take place place this day Wednesday at 3 p. m., from chapel of Sixth Presbyerian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak-ava.

terian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak-ava.

SCANLAN—On June 15, after a lingering illness,
Mary E., daughter of Edward and the late Ann Scanlan, aged 19 years.

Funeral Thursday, the 17th, from the residence of
the family, 14i West Jackson-st., at 10 a. m., to St.

Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Caivary Cemetery.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF Chicago Ladies' Seminary will be held as Union Park Congregational Church, Thursday eng, at 8 o'clock. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS
Social Science Association will be held at the
fremont House Thursday at 10a. m. At 11a. m. Mrs.
Arts."

The Month of the Mrs. Arts. The Mrs. Arts."

COLLECTION AGENCY. CHICAGONILE 99
MERCAGENCY UNION
We prosecute every just claim, if collectable, vigAUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

For this Wednesday's Sale, AT 9:80 A. M., Elegant Parlor Suits

General Household Furniture, A large line of Carpets, One fine full round-corner Plane, General Merchandise, One Tent, Stoves, Chromos, Crockery Ware, &c., &c. Store must be cleared for great PLATED WARE SALE. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

SPECIAL MANUFACTURERS' SALE \$10,000 STOCK

Fine Triple Silver-Plated Ware AND TABLE CUTLERY.

Designed and manufactured by MERIDAN BRINANNIA CO., TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE CO., ROCKERS, and other equally well-known makers, embracing a full assortment of goods for TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL USE

To be sold at AUCTION at our Sa 84 & 86 Randolph-st., Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18, AT 10 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M., Under the most positive instructions, without my reserve whatever.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

LAST BOOT&SHOE AUCTION SALE

80 and 82 WABASH-AV. Previous to our removal to

214 and 216 Madison-st. WILL BE MADE Wednesday, June 16, at 9:30 a. m.

To avoid the expense of moving goods, we that CLEARING-OUT SALE, o which the attention of buyers is called.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, June 17, at 9:30 a. m.s REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE 75 CASKS

Including a full assortment of W. G. and C. C. Ware in open lots.
Rock and Yellow Ware,
Stubris. Glassware.
Lamps, Table Cutlery, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners. By R. T. MARTIN COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

265 & 267 STATE-ST.,
Bet Jackson and Van Buren.
Regular sales of Household Goods and General
terchandise at the Auction Rooms every Thursday.
Special attention given to outside sales. Large and Attractive Auction Sale.

AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK, At our Salesrooms, 265 and 267 State-st.

An immense assortment of Elegant Furniture of very description.

Splendid Steinway and other Planes, als, at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

Splendid Steinway Parlor Grand Plane, rich as powerful tone, elegant case, carved legs and lyrated case, massive carved legs and lyrated case, massive carved legs and lyrated carved Rosewood Plane. Two Parlor Organ, a handsome walnut cases, fully warranted.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, REGULAR AUCTION SALE DRY GOODS, GLOTHING, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 205 East Randolph-st.

At 16 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 17, 1820, st II.
Broad-st., near Archer-av., one block east of railway barn. I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash, at gable auction, the finest stock of heavy Norman Draft Horses, Harness, Wagons, Trucks, Barn Furniture, etc., etc., ever offered at public sale in this city, being the entire stock of the late Fred. Prabel, deceased, better known as the "Union Rolling-Mill teams.

JOHN L. THURN, Executor.

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

JUNE 30.

1,900 Prizes.
Whole tickets, 22. Half tickets, 31. 37 tick 55 tickets, 400.
Remit by Post-Office Money-Order, Register ter, Bank Draft, or Express.
To insure against mistakes and delays, corre To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Post-Office box of street, and Town, County, and State. For further infort, ation address R. M. BOARDMAN (Coarier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., or No. 1 and 3B Broadway, New York, Or to J. A. PARKS, 162 Washington-st., Room 14, Chicago.

don't run a "5 or 10c Counter," then BUX OUR GOODS for YOUR REGULAR STOCK. We have RARGAINS for every LIVE MERCHANT. Send to our nearest

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